

ALTA MODA



THE FOUR SEASONS OF BEAUTY IN ITALY

Mid-January: the Italian high fashion designers for ladies and men unveil their spring-summer collections to press and buyers.

Showings take place in the individual fashion houses in Rome.

Mid-July: the high fashion fall-winter collections are held in Rome. Identical procedure as for the above.

Mid-April: the rendez-vous is at Palazzo Pitti in Florence. The high fashion designers present their budget-priced ready-to-wear lines for fall and winter. Featuring also the best of Italy's boutique and knitwear styles.

Early November: once again the action is at Palazzo Pitti with presentations of designer's spring-summer ready-to-wear, boutique fashion and knitwear.

HIGH FASHION FROM ITALY

S. Vietnam and Allies Sign 'Combined Campaign Plan'

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—South Vietnam and its military allies signed a "combined campaign plan" here today covering combat and pacification priorities and objectives for 1970.

Military sources said the lengthy document in Vietnamese and English concentrated primarily on pacification in rural areas in the coming year.

The Saigon administration claims now to have 90 percent of the population under government control.

Thieu to Quit If Austerity Is Abandoned

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu delivered an emotional appeal tonight for sacrifice and self-reliance from the South Vietnamese people.

The president broke down and wept at the conclusion of his 50-minute address over national television and radio on the eve of the National Day holiday.

His voice thickened and tears streamed down his cheeks as he pledged he would give up the presidency if the day came when his policies were opposed by the majority of the people, or if they threatened to lead the country into Communist domination.

"The day when I feel I must do something because it is the right thing for the country, but the people oppose it, then I will leave this office," he said.

Mr. Thieu called on his countrymen to show their "understanding and clearheadedness" in following him along a difficult course toward economic and military self-sufficiency.

"We cannot be beggars, we cannot lean on others," he said. "The burden of the Vietnamese nation does not permit it, the pride of the nation does not permit it, and conscience does not permit it."

His remarks appeared to be a defense against recent criticism against him in the United States and against protests within Vietnam that followed the government's imposition of extensive new taxes last week on imported goods.

The new duties, which have sent prices sharply upward, were put into immediate effect by presidential decree as part of a new austerity program to reduce the staggering national deficit. The levies evoked a concerted howl of complaint this week from the National Assembly and business and labor groups.

The bulk of the president's remarks was devoted to a plea to the people to assume a greater degree of responsibility for their own welfare.

"I call on you to accept more efforts, more sacrifices than anyone else," he said.

Speaking of American troop withdrawals, Mr. Thieu said: "You all know that we have replaced 60,000 United States troops. Next year we will replace a greater number of U.S. troops, and we will continue to replace more and more American troops in the following years."

The National Day celebrations scheduled for tomorrow will commemorate the sixth anniversary of the overthrow of the late President Ngo Dinh Diem.

'Pops' Foster, 77, Dies; Jazzband Sideman

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31 (AP).—George (Pops) Foster, 77, who played bass with the riverboat jazz bands of Louis Armstrong and Kid Ory, died yesterday. He also played with the bands of Sidney Bechet and Earl Hines.

Hijacked Airliner Forced To Cross U.S. on Way to Egypt

(Continued from Page 1)

Francisco, the young man got up and took a carbine out of the long bag.

The spokesman said no attempt had been made to physically restrain the gunman.

With a full clip of bullets fitted to his carbine, and another in a small duffel bag, the hijacker moved to the galley and told stewardess Charlene Delmonico was working in the galley and told her: "I want to see the pilot."

"He gave me a bullet and said show this to the pilot to show my gun is loaded," Miss Delmonico said later.

The stewardess said she accompanied the hijacker into the cockpit where he told the captain that he wanted to go to New York.

The stewardess said that the passengers had all remained very calm during the incident, some being more worried about how late they were going to arrive at their destinations than the fact that the plane had been hijacked.

When the plane landed in New York, police and government agents stood by in cars.

The plane taxied to a point a few hundred yards off the runway where it was brought to a halt by a caravan of service vehicles, including fuel trucks, pulled up about a half-mile away and waited.

As the jet sat on the ground at Kennedy, about two dozen FBI agents in bullet-proof vests were near it. Two sharpshooters hid in tall grass behind the plane but were unable to get a clear shot at the hijacker, an official said.

The FBI's top agent in New York, John Malone, donned a bullet-proof vest and led six agents up to the plane. Mr. Malone took off his vest, picked up a rifle and tried to climb into the plane through the front wheel cockpit.

Mr. Malone, who had practiced the maneuver in another airliner, gave up the attempt when the young man could not be distracted into leaving the cockpit.

One of the two ground crew that went out near the plane, Anthony W. Ristuccia, described the scene:

"All I saw was the muzzle of a gun. He was crouched at the door. The gun looked like a carbine. They were yelling up at him to give up and asking him to permit us to service the plane."

"When we got there," Mr. Ristuccia continued, "there was someone on the ground urging the boy to give up. The boy became very panicky. The captain at the cockpit window instructed everyone to move away from the plane. The servicing wasn't being conducted fast enough and the boy became very urgent and wanted to get away."

troop. A recent directive from the Viet Cong's National Education Front said the pacification program would be a prime target in its winter-spring campaign.

The secret campaign plan was signed today in South Vietnam's "war room" in Saigon by the commanders of allied forces of the United States, South Korea, Australia, Thailand and New Zealand.

Sources said that William E. Colby, head of the U. S. Office of Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support (CORDS), which helps support the pacification program, also attended the signing ceremony.

The military sources said the 1969 campaign plan put major emphasis on the re-equipment and modernization of the South Vietnamese armed forces, as well as the pacification program.

American sources said recently that 80 percent of the equipment needed to modernize the South Vietnamese Army had been handed over—including about 700,000 M-16 automatic rifles.

Thirteen fast coastal patrol boats were also turned over to the South Vietnamese Navy today, bringing to 242 the number of craft the U. S. Navy has handed over to the Saigon government.

Military sources also said that the commands were satisfied that the objectives of the 1969 campaign plan were being achieved on schedule.

On the battlefield today, U. S. troops lost two killed and five wounded in a clash with North Vietnamese soldiers in thick bamboo near the Cambodian border 77 miles north of Saigon. The bodies of three North Vietnamese were found.

South Vietnamese troops reported killing 20 Viet Cong yesterday in Mekong Delta provinces south of Saigon where most of the clashes between government and guerrilla forces have taken place in recent weeks.

U. S. Bombers in Action

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI).—American bombers today struck at a North Vietnamese troop buildup threatening isolated U. S. camps near the Cambodian border, a military spokesman said.

Stratofortresses dropped 180 tons of bombs onto the recently spotted troop concentrations, following a wave of shelling during the night against artillery and Green Beret camps hard by the border, the spokesman said. Thirteen Americans were killed and 30 wounded in the attacks.

They said the troop concentrations were parts of nearly three North Vietnamese regiments in the area.

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI).—American bombers today struck at a North Vietnamese troop buildup threatening isolated U. S. camps near the Cambodian border, a military spokesman said.

Stratofortresses dropped 180 tons of bombs onto the recently spotted troop concentrations, following a wave of shelling during the night against artillery and Green Beret camps hard by the border, the spokesman said. Thirteen Americans were killed and 30 wounded in the attacks.

They said the troop concentrations were parts of nearly three North Vietnamese regiments in the area.

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI).—American bombers today struck at a North Vietnamese troop buildup threatening isolated U. S. camps near the Cambodian border, a military spokesman said.

Stratofortresses dropped 180 tons of bombs onto the recently spotted troop concentrations, following a wave of shelling during the night against artillery and Green Beret camps hard by the border, the spokesman said. Thirteen Americans were killed and 30 wounded in the attacks.

They said the troop concentrations were parts of nearly three North Vietnamese regiments in the area.

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI).—American bombers today struck at a North Vietnamese troop buildup threatening isolated U. S. camps near the Cambodian border, a military spokesman said.

Stratofortresses dropped 180 tons of bombs onto the recently spotted troop concentrations, following a wave of shelling during the night against artillery and Green Beret camps hard by the border, the spokesman said. Thirteen Americans were killed and 30 wounded in the attacks.

They said the troop concentrations were parts of nearly three North Vietnamese regiments in the area.

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI).—American bombers today struck at a North Vietnamese troop buildup threatening isolated U. S. camps near the Cambodian border, a military spokesman said.

Stratofortresses dropped 180 tons of bombs onto the recently spotted troop concentrations, following a wave of shelling during the night against artillery and Green Beret camps hard by the border, the spokesman said. Thirteen Americans were killed and 30 wounded in the attacks.

They said the troop concentrations were parts of nearly three North Vietnamese regiments in the area.

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI).—American bombers today struck at a North Vietnamese troop buildup threatening isolated U. S. camps near the Cambodian border, a military spokesman said.

Stratofortresses dropped 180 tons of bombs onto the recently spotted troop concentrations, following a wave of shelling during the night against artillery and Green Beret camps hard by the border, the spokesman said. Thirteen Americans were killed and 30 wounded in the attacks.

They said the troop concentrations were parts of nearly three North Vietnamese regiments in the area.

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI).—American bombers today struck at a North Vietnamese troop buildup threatening isolated U. S. camps near the Cambodian border, a military spokesman said.

Stratofortresses dropped 180 tons of bombs onto the recently spotted troop concentrations, following a wave of shelling during the night against artillery and Green Beret camps hard by the border, the spokesman said. Thirteen Americans were killed and 30 wounded in the attacks.

They said the troop concentrations were parts of nearly three North Vietnamese regiments in the area.

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI).—American bombers today struck at a North Vietnamese troop buildup threatening isolated U. S. camps near the Cambodian border, a military spokesman said.

Stratofortresses dropped 180 tons of bombs onto the recently spotted troop concentrations, following a wave of shelling during the night against artillery and Green Beret camps hard by the border, the spokesman said. Thirteen Americans were killed and 30 wounded in the attacks.

They said the troop concentrations were parts of nearly three North Vietnamese regiments in the area.

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI).—American bombers today struck at a North Vietnamese troop buildup threatening isolated U. S. camps near the Cambodian border, a military spokesman said.

Stratofortresses dropped 180 tons of bombs onto the recently spotted troop concentrations, following a wave of shelling during the night against artillery and Green Beret camps hard by the border, the spokesman said. Thirteen Americans were killed and 30 wounded in the attacks.

They said the troop concentrations were parts of nearly three North Vietnamese regiments in the area.

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI).—American bombers today struck at a North Vietnamese troop buildup threatening isolated U. S. camps near the Cambodian border, a military spokesman said.

Stratofortresses dropped 180 tons of bombs onto the recently spotted troop concentrations, following a wave of shelling during the night against artillery and Green Beret camps hard by the border, the spokesman said. Thirteen Americans were killed and 30 wounded in the attacks.

They said the troop concentrations were parts of nearly three North Vietnamese regiments in the area.

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI).—American bombers today struck at a North Vietnamese troop buildup threatening isolated U. S. camps near the Cambodian border, a military spokesman said.

Stratofortresses dropped 180 tons of bombs onto the recently spotted troop concentrations, following a wave of shelling during the night against artillery and Green Beret camps hard by the border, the spokesman said. Thirteen Americans were killed and 30 wounded in the attacks.

They said the troop concentrations were parts of nearly three North Vietnamese regiments in the area.

SAIGON, Oct. 31 (UPI).—American bombers today struck at a North Vietnamese troop buildup threatening isolated U. S. camps near the Cambodian border, a military spokesman said.

Stratofortresses dropped 180 tons of bombs onto the recently spotted troop concentrations, following a wave of shelling during the night against artillery and Green Beret camps hard by the border, the spokesman said. Thirteen Americans were killed and 30 wounded in the attacks.

They said the troop concentrations were parts of nearly three North Vietnamese regiments in the area.



KEEPING IN SHAPE—With just three months left before returning home from South Vietnam, Lt. Andy Pinarlo, of the 5th Special Forces Group, practices his golf technique from atop reinforced mortar emplacements.

Egyptian Planes Raid Sinai Twice; Israelis Retaliate

CAIRO, Oct. 31 (NYT).—Egyptian fighter-bombers carried out two raids against Israeli positions in the Sinai Peninsula this afternoon without interruption by Israeli aircraft, the Egyptian military command announced.

In the first raid, the Egyptians were said to have struck at fortified positions, tanks and tactical missile installations in Qantara East, alongside the Suez Canal.

The second attack, a communiqué reported, was carried out 45 minutes later opposite el-Kabrit, at the northern end of Little Bitter Lake.

The fighter-bombers were said to have struck at fortifications, artillery and tanks.

All the Egyptian aircraft returned safely, Cairo's military spokesman reported.

Today's air strikes followed a series of last week into the Sinai Peninsula, including an attack on a base at Romat that was described by an Israeli spokesman as one of the most successful by the Egyptian Air Force since it began forays in Sinai last July.

Low-level approaches apparently are being employed to evade radar detection, indicating growing pilot proficiency.

Israeli Retaliate

TEL AVIV, Oct. 31 (AP).—Israeli warplanes struck back at Egyptian military targets on the Suez Canal today following two strikes by Egyptian aircraft on Israeli positions in the Sinai, the Israeli military command said.

A spokesman said the Israeli planes hit the Egyptians in the central sector of the canal at 4 p.m., about an hour and a half after the second of the two Egyptian attacks.

All Israeli planes returned safely, he said.

Four MIG-17 fighters hit the warplanes struck back at Egyptian military targets on the Suez Canal today following two strikes by Egyptian aircraft on Israeli positions in the Sinai, the Israeli military command said.

A spokesman said the Israeli planes hit the Egyptians in the central sector of the canal at 4 p.m., about an hour and a half after the second of the two Egyptian attacks.

All Israeli planes returned safely, he said.

Four MIG-17 fighters hit the warplanes struck back at Egyptian military targets on the Suez Canal today following two strikes by Egyptian aircraft on Israeli positions in the Sinai, the Israeli military command said.

A spokesman said the Israeli planes hit the Egyptians in the central sector of the canal at 4 p.m., about an hour and a half after the second of the two Egyptian attacks.

All Israeli planes returned safely, he said.

Four MIG-17 fighters hit the warplanes struck back at Egyptian military targets on the Suez Canal today following two strikes by Egyptian aircraft on Israeli positions in the Sinai, the Israeli military command said.

A spokesman said the Israeli planes hit the Egyptians in the central sector of the canal at 4 p.m., about an hour and a half after the second of the two Egyptian attacks.

All Israeli planes returned safely, he said.

Four MIG-17 fighters hit the warplanes struck back at Egyptian military targets on the Suez Canal today following two strikes by Egyptian aircraft on Israeli positions in the Sinai, the Israeli military command said.

A spokesman said the Israeli planes hit the Egyptians in the central sector of the canal at 4 p.m., about an hour and a half after the second of the two Egyptian attacks.

All Israeli planes returned safely, he said.

Four MIG-17 fighters hit the warplanes struck back at Egyptian military targets on the Suez Canal today following two strikes by Egyptian aircraft on Israeli positions in the Sinai, the Israeli military command said.

A spokesman said the Israeli planes hit the Egyptians in the central sector of the canal at 4 p.m., about an hour and a half after the second of the two Egyptian attacks.

All Israeli planes returned safely, he said.

Four MIG-17 fighters hit the warplanes struck back at Egyptian military targets on the Suez Canal today following two strikes by Egyptian aircraft on Israeli positions in the Sinai, the Israeli military command said.

A spokesman said the Israeli planes hit the Egyptians in the central sector of the canal at 4 p.m., about an hour and a half after the second of the two Egyptian attacks.

All Israeli planes returned safely, he said.

Four MIG-17 fighters hit the warplanes struck back at Egyptian military targets on the Suez Canal today following two strikes by Egyptian aircraft on Israeli positions in the Sinai, the Israeli military command said.

A spokesman said the Israeli planes hit the Egyptians in the central sector of the canal at 4 p.m., about an hour and a half after the second of the two Egyptian attacks.

All Israeli planes returned safely, he said.

Arafat Visits Guerrilla Units Still Evasive on Cairo Talk

BEIRUT, Oct. 31 (UPI).—Yasser Arafat, the Palestinian guerrilla leader, said today he still had not decided whether to attend peace talks in Cairo aimed at settling the two-week-old Lebanese crisis.

Mr. Arafat, leader of the el-Fatah guerrilla organization, toured commando positions in southeast Lebanon today. When asked by newsmen if he would go to Cairo he replied several times, "I don't know, I don't know," and "I haven't made up my mind."

He was dressed in camouflage uniform and dark glasses and carried a rifle slung over his shoulder.

In his press conference in Damascus on Saturday, Mr. Arafat was equally evasive. Asked then if he would lead a guerrilla delegation to Cairo, he asked, "Are there going to be any negotiations?" and added: "Freedom of action is not negotiable."

He returned to Damascus after a one-hour visit to the area where from 300 to 500 guerrillas are reported operating. They have seized several villages in the area.

In Beirut, Iraqi Deputy Premier Lt. Gen. Salim Mahdi Amash met President Charles Helou tonight, Mr. Amash, who arrived from Cairo today, said Iraq seeking "to build a bridge of confidence" between the two sides that guerrilla action could be safeguarded to Lebanese sovereignty.

"We seek basic and final solutions" to the problem, Mr. Amash said.

Bustani Sees Nasser

CAIRO, Oct. 31 (NYT).—President Gamal Abdel Nasser came tonight with the commander of Lebanese Army, Gen. Emilie Tani, after intensive efforts lay the groundwork for a settlement of the conflict between the Lebanese government and Palestinian guerrillas.

The reception of Gen. Tani by the Egyptian leader suggests that Cairo was basically satisfied with the proposals advanced by the guerrillas for an accommodation with the guerrillas. There was indication, however, of the real thus far of the Palestinian leadership, some of whose officials are in Cairo today.

Peace Feeters Denounced

DAMASCUS, Oct. 31 (NYT).—Palestinian guerrillas denounced Lebanese peace feelers today said their forces' show of strength in Lebanon had led King Hussein of Jordan to call off a crack on guerrilla activities along Israel's long and vulnerable northern front.

A spokesman for el-Fatah it had turned down a cease offer telephoned by Lebanon today to commando headquarters.

El-Fatah's chief spokesman, Zuhair Muhsein, said in an interview that the Palestinians strong enough to "turn Beirut" if the Lebanese authorities did not come to terms. He said the Jordanian government been awaiting the outcome of conflict in Lebanon before implementing plans to restrict guerrilla activities. But now, he said, the crisis in Lebanon had led man to take a more conciliatory position toward Palestinians, stating from Jordanian soil.

Starfighter Burns

BONN, Oct. 31 (UPI).—F-104G Starfighter was destroyed today after the out short the take-off, the German Defense Ministry.

WEATHER

	C	F	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Cloudy
ANKARA	14	57	Cloudy
ATHENS	20	68	Very clear
BEIRUT	25	77	Partly clear
BELGRADE	13	55	Cloudy
BELIN	12	54	Very clear
BRUSSELS	11	52	Overcast
BUDAPEST	13	55	Partly clear
CAIRO	25	77	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	21	70	Partly clear
COPENHAGEN	10	50	Sunny
DUBLIN	10	50	Sunny
EDINBURGH	13	55	Sunny
FLORENCE	21	70	Very clear
FRANKFURT	11	52	Cloudy
GENEVA	11	52	Sunny
HELSINKI	10	50	Very clear
ISTANBUL	11	52	Rain
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Partly clear
LONDON	10	50	Sunny
LONDON	11	52	Very clear
MADRID	18	64	Sunny
MILAN	13	55	Sunny
MOSCOW	3	37	Very clear
MUNICH	9	48	Cloudy
NEW YORK	23	85	Partly clear
NICE	20	68	Very clear
OSLO	8	46	Very clear
PARIS	13	55	Cloudy
PRAGUE	8	46	Shower
ROME	22	72	Sunny
SOFIA	10	50	Partly clear
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Partly clear
TEL AVIV	25	77	Partly clear
TUNIS	22	72	Cloudy
VIENNA	14	57	Partly clear
WARSAW	7	45	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	10	50	Partly clear
ZURICH	10	50	Sunny

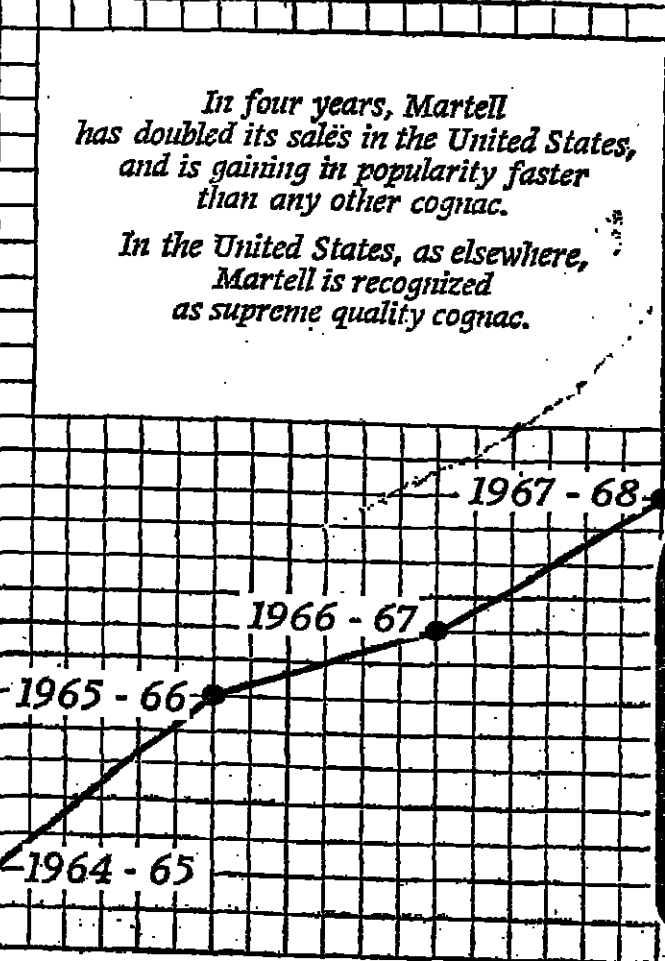
(U.S. temperatures and conditions observed at 1700 GMT, others 1200 GMT.)

MARTELL COGNAC

Established 1715

In four years, Martell has doubled its sales in the United States, and is gaining in popularity faster than any other cognac.

In the United States, as elsewhere, Martell is recognized as supreme quality cognac.



GEORG JENSEN SILVER

ORDERS OVER \$100 CAN BE SHIPPED AT DANISH EXPORT PRICES

GEORG JENSEN
239 RUE SAINT-HONORE
PARIS-1er

LA BOUTIQUE DANOISE
42 AVENUE DE FRIEDLAND
PARIS-8e

GEORG JENSEN
15 NEW BOND STREET
LONDON W.1

GEORG JENSEN
101 B. RUE ROYALE, BRUSSELS 1

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

8 RUE D'ARNOU, PARIS - OPE 74-40

JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER "BANK 800 DOE NOO"

"DOOZ 800 MEWLA" LEONS

U.S. Calls It 'Few Timid Tiptoes' Talks Propose Broad Reform To Protect Consumer's Rights

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (UPI)—President Nixon, proclaiming a "few timid tiptoes" in the area of consumer protection, proposed a broad program yesterday for strengthening the Federal Trade Commission in the area of consumer protection.

The president said that the FTC has the right "to make an impact on the marketplace, among products and services, to have 'accountability' for a marketplace on which to base his choice," to expect that his choice and safety is taken into account by those who seek his "protection," and "to register his voice." He said he had heard, when the FTC was created, that it would be "adequately staffed and funded." Mr. Nixon said.

At a press briefing in the White House, the department's anti-trust chief, Richard W. McLaren, said that initial plans are to staff the division with 20 or 30 lawyers and economists at the outset, and then to build the staff up to 50 professionals "rather quickly."

The president rejected suggestions that the FTC had failed so miserably in protecting consumers that it should be abolished.

Instead, Mr. Nixon proposed steps for the "reactivation and revitalization" of the 55-year-old agency. In addition to administrative reforms aimed at making the FTC seek out new information on consumer problems, rather than waiting for complaints, he asked Congress to help by:

● Enacting legislation under which the FTC could act against consumer abuses "affecting interstate commerce. This would overcome a restrictive Supreme Court decision of 20 years ago limiting the commission to deceptive practices 'in' interstate commerce."

● Giving the FTC power to seek and obtain a preliminary injunction against unfair or deceptive business practices. This could decrease by months and even years the "unacceptable delay between the time a harmful practice is discovered and the time it is ended," the president said.

On Capitol Hill, Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal, D. N.Y., who will unveil today a new bill for a powerful independent consumer agency, expressed "disappointment" that the president's program, he said, seeks to perpetuate the fragmented organizational structure "that has totally failed to protect consumers."

Ralph Nader said that "for a Republican administration, the message is a leap out of the darkness." But for consumers "it's only a few timid tiptoes toward their protection," the consumer advocate said.

He attacked the president's program as a "vague and deceptive package," saying that it gives no indication of how much resources will be sought for suggested programs. He termed the Justice Department "the wrong place to put a consumer's advocate office."

The talks that were concluded yesterday grew out of Operation Intercept, the unilateral U.S. campaign which was launched Sept. 21 to seal off the Mexican border. It was sealed down after Mexican officials said that its exhaustive searches of virtually all vehicles and individuals attempting to enter the United States had harmed communities in border communities.

Moreover, Operation Intercept was generally regarded here as offensive to the Mexican government and to the people. President Gustavo Diaz Vela referred to it publicly as "a humanitarian error."

U.S. officials agreed yesterday to a joint statement issued yesterday, which said in part:

"The delegation of Mexico emphasized that, in accordance with the Mexican national policy and the views of the Mexican Constitution, its government's effort to continue intensifying the fight against illegal traffic in narcotics would continue to be carried out exclusively by Mexican personnel."

There had been speculation that U.S. technicians might be brought to assist the Mexican government to eliminate the production of marijuana and illicit drugs.

Los Angeles Times

time to stop demonstrating in the streets and start doing something constructive about our institutions.

"America must recognize the dangers of constant American must reckon with irresponsible leadership and reckless words."

"The mature and sensitive people of this country must realize that their freedom of protest is being exploited by avowed anarchists and Communists who detest everything about this country and want to destroy it."

Mr. Agnew said the tragedy of the Vietnam moratorium was that thousands of participants who only wanted to show a desire for peace were used by the "political hustlers who ran the event."

He said people who called for unilateral American withdrawal from Vietnam had not considered the terrible consequences. He hoped they would remember the 3,000 innocent people he said were murdered by the Viet Cong when they captured Hue last year.

It is time, Mr. Agnew said, to question the credentials of leaders of student groups that shut down universities, dissidents who shout down political candidates and professional protesters who jeopardize the peace efforts of the United States.

"And, if in questioning we disturb a few people, I say it is time for them to be disturbed," he declared.

"If in challenging we polarize the American people, I say it is time for a positive polarization."

Mr. Agnew's new comments led Sen. Albert Gore, D. Tenn., to declare:

"He is our greatest disaster next to Vietnam."



GAG POWER — Self-gagged demonstrators march near Chicago's federal court building to mock the trial of eight youth leaders on charges of creating disorders during the 1968 Democratic National Convention. Their gags are a reminder that one of the defendants, black power leader Bobby Seale, has been gagged and manacled to prevent his frequent and violent interruptions of court proceedings.

Seale Disrupts Trial Again, Complaining That Gag Hurts

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (UPI)—The trial of the "Chicago Eight" came to a standstill again today over the issue of Black Panther leader Bobby Seale's gag, while "witnesses" on a Halloween curse on the courtroom.

Mr. Seale was brought into the courtroom gagged and strapped to a chair for the third consecutive day under orders of United States District Judge Julius J. Hoffman. The restrictions were imposed to keep the national chairman of the Black Panther party from disrupting the trial of eight men charged with conspiring to incite riots during the 1968 Democratic National Convention.

Even though gagged, Mr. Seale has kept up his demands that he be allowed to act as his own attorney. Today, he managed to scribble a note to defense attorney Leonard Weinglass that "this... now is stopping the blood circulation in my head."

Mr. Weinglass informed the court that Mr. Seale was in discomfort. U.S. marshals loosened the gag and began to carry Mr. Seale out. As they did so, Mr. Seale shouted, "Cruel and inhuman punishment!" Sounds of scuffling could be heard from the lockup outside the courtroom.

Outside the federal building young women dressed as witches cavorted. They pronounced incantations and curses on the restraint of Mr. Seale and one of them drew

encircled Xs on the four doors of the building.

The hubbub over Mr. Seale's gag prompted a new denunciation by chief defense counsel William Kunstler. He said Mr. Seale's restraint "is medieval, is torture and should be stopped. It is impossible for a white man to sit in this court, while a black man is in chains."

Judge Hoffman retorted, "I will not let this trial be broken up by his conduct. Why should I have to go through a trial and be assailed in an obscene manner?"

Yesterday the trial was at a standstill for hours while Mr. Seale and his chair were carried in and out. In a scuffle with marshals, Mr. Seale and his chair were thrown into the press section.

U.S. Limits Use Of Herbicide

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The White House has restricted use of a weed-killing chemical used extensively to clear roadsides and in defoliating trees and shrubs in Vietnam.

Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, President Nixon's science adviser, ordered a limited use of the herbicide 2, 4, 6-T after studies conducted by Biometrics Laboratories showed it was dangerous to animal life.

Dr. DuBridge said studies indicated offspring of mice and rats given relatively large oral doses of the herbicide during early pregnancy show a higher than expected number of deformities.

He said it was improbable that humans could receive harmful amounts of the herbicide from any of its existing uses. But he added he was acting to assure public safety pending further studies.

Stevenson Faces Fight On Senate Nomination

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (UPI)—State Sen. Alan J. Dixon, a down-state lawyer, has announced he will oppose State Treasurer Adlai E. Stevenson 3d for the Democratic nomination to fill the U.S. Senate seat of the late Everett M. Dirksen.

Mr. Dixon told a news conference yesterday he has support of down-state Democrats and a "war report" with Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley. Mr. Stevenson, son of the late governor, presidential candidate and United Nations ambassador, announced his candidacy Wednesday.

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES - GLOVES
BAGS - TIES - GIFTS
SPECIAL EXPORT - DISCOUNT
16 Rue de la Paix - PARIS
Tel. 01-25-25

Says He Rejected Romanian Offer

French Diplomat Denies Spy Charge

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 31.—One of the seven men accused yesterday of spying for Romania today denied that he had ever been a spy and that he knew any of the other men named in the spy ring.

Pierre Rocheron, former third secretary of the French Embassy in Washington and the highest ranking of the men fingered yesterday, accused French security police of overzealousness and deception and said that, contrary to what informed sources reported yesterday, he had not admitted to participating in a spy network.

Mr. Rocheron, 38, who worked for the World Bank in Paris until his arrest, said that he had in fact rejected overtures by the Romanians while he was on post in Washington.

It now appears that the evidence against at least one more of the seven, "Pierre P." who can be identified publicly only as an employee of the Foreign Ministry's cipher service, also is weak, and that the case against him is not even strong enough to stand up to French defamation laws.

The origins of the affair now appear to go back at least to July 7, when Eugene Rousseau, an officer of the French intelligence service (Service de Documentation Extérieure et de Contre-Espionnage) was arrested by the security police. Then, in early August, Francis Roussille, a Frenchman employed at Brussels NATO headquarters, was suddenly arrested by Belgian security police and turned over to the French on charges of espionage for the Romanians.

How the trail led from these two men to the other Frenchmen named yesterday—Mr. Rocheron, Robert van de Wille, a former NATO official, and Pierre P.—is not known. Mr. Rocheron said today that the security police had their own Romanian informant, who led them to Frenchmen who had had contacts with Romanians.

According to Mr. Rocheron, he has had contacts with only two Romanians in recent years, Victor Dorobantu, who was the Romanian second secretary in Washington while he was there, and Ion Tomescu, a former Romanian delegate to UNESCO in Paris.

The first thing he knew of his involvement in the affair was on Aug. 5, when two French security policemen called on him at the

Paris World Bank office and told him that he was wanted for questioning. He was not to be freed until Sept. 17.

They asked him if he knew any Romanians in Washington and he told them of Mr. Dorobantu. Then he told them of Mr. Tomescu in Paris.

"Why shouldn't I tell them everything," he said today. "I thought I could give them information that would help my country."

He said he told the police that he knew Mr. Dorobantu in Washington and they naturally talked about politics. He admits that one day Mr. Dorobantu went too far: "He told me that his superiors would be interested in more information. This provoked me." After this, he says, he broke off the relationship.

Mr. Rocheron left the French Embassy soon after, when he could not get Foreign Ministry approval to marry an American Negro girl, who is now his wife. He was hired by the World Bank and posted to Paris.

Paris Meetings

It was here that he met Mr. Tomescu, who came to see him on the recommendation of Mr. Dorobantu. He saw Mr. Tomescu three or four times.

"I had reservations when he tried to contact me," he said. He also said that he told a French security police friend about Mr. Tomescu's contact, but that nothing came of it until he was arrested.

According to Mr. Rocheron, he was constantly assured by the police that he figured in the case only as a witness, and that he was shocked yesterday when he saw that he was being named as a spy who had confessed. He says that he believes the hand of the security police was forced by recent leaks to the extreme rightist magazine Minute, which has published accounts of the deaths of two French Army officers who had relations with Romanians.

He said the main charge the security police brought against him during the five weeks of questioning was that he had not reported Mr. Dorobantu when he had become too nosy. "And he was too nosy," said Mr. Rocheron.

He says he did not report it because he was already having difficulty with the Foreign Ministry over his marriage request, and he

was afraid of being ordered back to France.

The charges against Mr. Rocheron show that the police have taken into account at least part of what he says. He is not charged with treason—punishable by death—as are some of the others, but with violation of Article 80 of the penal code, which prohibits passing information to a foreign power that could be harmful to French diplomatic, military or economic interests. The maximum penalty for this is 20 years.

Mr. Rocheron defends himself against even that by saying: "I was only exchanging information of a general nature with these other diplomats, which, after all, was my job."

The charge is the same as that brought against former French Prefect Maurice Picard last year. He was accused by the State Security Court of doing too much talking with foreign agents. Mr. Picard was sentenced to seven years, but the sentence was recently upset by an appeals court on grounds that the security police withheld information from the defense. It was announced in official circles this week that Mr. Picard would not be retried, and he has been freed.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM
the
DIAMOND
for you
This Xmas

Now buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world: Finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit:

INTERNATIONAL
DIAMOND SALES
diamond house
51, hoveniersstraat
antwerp - belgium
tel. 3193.05
ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

The Alitalia Cargo System. What is it? What does it mean to you?

It's a centralized, computerized Rome Cargo Building. It's trained cargo representatives to serve you around the world.

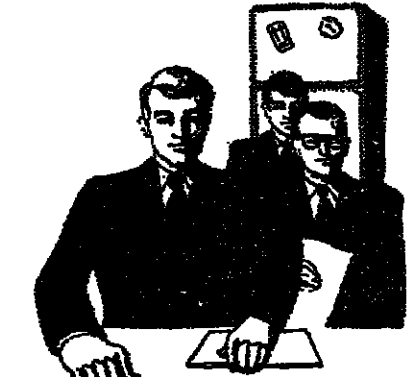
It's 52 new jets. Additional worldwide destinations. It's a saving of time, money and misery on cargo going to the Americas, to Africa, Europe, the Mid-East, Far East and Australia.

That's what the Alitalia Cargo System is all about.

The idea behind it is to move freight as quickly on the ground as we do in the air.

That's why our new Rome Cargo Building is completely integrated and automated. All functions are gathered together under one roof.

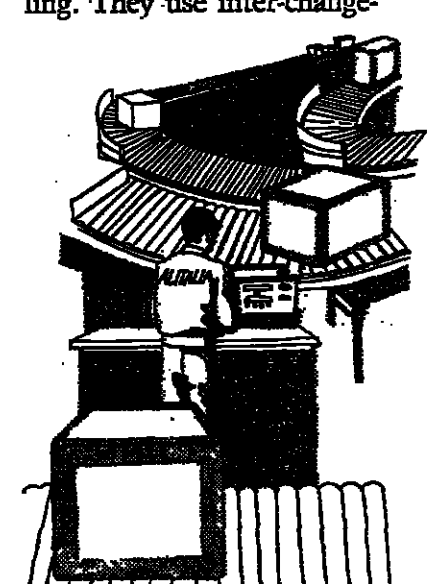
And cargo arriving in Rome for transfer elsewhere is



moved electronically to proper destination piers.

Not only is Rome the geographic gateway to Africa and the East. From the standpoint of weather, it's perfect. Unlike other major European cities, Rome enjoys 365 days a year of perfect landing weather. In Rome there's no bad weather to divert your shipment to a city hundreds of miles away—

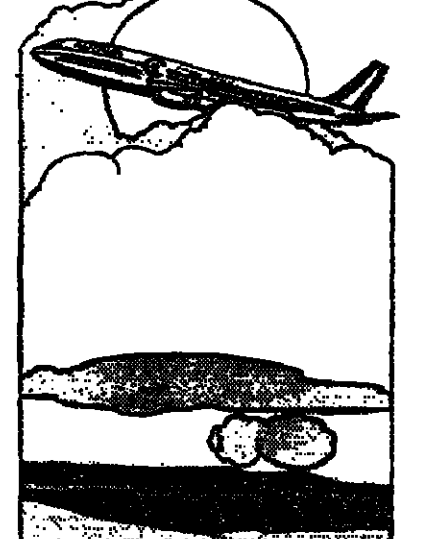
and hours away from its destination. And our new DC-8F/62 and DC-9F all-cargo jets are designed to increase the efficiency of freight handling. They use inter-change-



able pallets so that cargo can be transferred from one type of plane to the other in a minimum amount of time.

The Alitalia Cargo System goes far beyond Rome. In New York, London and Milan, we are constructing automated Cargo Buildings similar to the one in Rome.

And everywhere, we're starting on the ground. It's the best way to go up in the world.



ALITALIA CARGO SYSTEM
built from the ground up

FREDDY
PERFUMES
GLOVES - BAGS - GIFTS
16 RUE AUBER - PARIS
TEL. 01-25-25-25

Of 'Not Less Than a Trillion Dollars'

Myrdal Proposes 'Marshall Plan' for U.S. Poor

By Jon Nordheimer
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (NYT).—Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, the Swedish economist and sociologist, yesterday proposed a "Marshall plan" to aid American cities and the poor that would not cost less than a trillion dollars and take a generation to carry out.

The program, as envisioned by Dr. Myrdal, would be a comprehensive attack on the social ills of urban America, dealing with the white exodus from cities, education, poverty and environment.

In informal testimony before the House ad hoc subcommittee on Urban Growth, he warned that unless radical changes were made in urban society, American democracy would be threatened by the tensions generated between whites and blacks, the rich and the poor.

"I don't think America can stand a de facto apartheid for too much longer," he said. "I don't think that America can live with this type of society. It is against the vision of America."

Poverty War 'Spurious'

He dismissed the war on poverty as "spurious, badly administered, and underconceived."

Dr. Myrdal was careful to emphasize his dissatisfaction with programs designed to assist only the Negro. He insisted that a broader plan was needed to remedy

the cumulative ills of American society.

"The Negro problem is only one side of the American problem," he said. "Nothing is more dangerous for the unity of America (than) to put the Negro in a separate place: do for him what you won't do for the white American."

"The really poor Negro makes up only one-third of the destitute people of America," he said, noting that the other minorities and

'Bomb' Piles Up Envoy's Convoy

SAN JUAN, Argentina, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—The U.S. ambassador's chauffeur braked suddenly to avoid what he took to be an attempt on the envoy's life—and caused a pile-up in the official convoy.

A "bomb" which the chauffeur saw thrown at the car of John Davis Lodge, U.S. Ambassador to Argentina, turned out to be an empty tin can. It was thrown yesterday in front of a group of cars accompanying Mr. Lodge on a provincial tour.

No injuries were reported in the pile-up.

poor whites do not share the wealth of the nation.

Americans, he said, suffer from other delusions that have hampered recent efforts to correct the nation's social ills. A principal misconception, he added, was the belief that cities could experience a rebirth inside ghettos by creating parks and advocating cleanup campaigns. Instead, a massive transformation on a metropolitan-wide scale is required. He said one of the first actions he would advise would be the breakup of a tax system that encourages whites to flee to the suburbs to find better taxes and better schools.

It has been a quarter of a century since Dr. Myrdal completed his epic study of the Negro in America, "An American Dilemma: the Negro Problem and Modern Democracy," and accurately predicted many of the social changes that have occurred during those 25 years.

However, he admitted that his 1944 vision of improved race relations in the northern United States had not really materialized. "I could not foresee that the United States, with all of the talent available in government and the universities, would permit a worsening of slum conditions and urban decay. I did not think that was possible."

He said the principal aims of his massive aid proposal would be to break the wall that confines the poor to urban ghettos and to educate the poor so they can enter the skilled labor market. He continued:

"The whole trend in our industrial life is to make them more and more superfluous. We must increase the quality of the poor so they will be needed."

The present system makes it easier to be unemployed than employed, he added.



The New York Times. Gunnar Myrdal

Perth Welcomes Moon Astronauts

PERTH, Australia, Oct. 31 (UPI).—This city turned on a New York-style ticker-tape welcome today for America's three moon astronauts.

Perth was packed as never before by hundreds of thousands of people to give Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin and Michael Collins a rousing welcome to Australia.

This west-coast city's welcome surpassed even that given Queen Elizabeth and other members of the British royal family visiting this City of Lights—so named when the city turned on its lights for the historic orbital flight of Col. John Glenn.

Aldo Moro Recovering
ROME, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro is recovering well from yesterday's kidney operation and should be able to get up tomorrow, an official bulletin said today.

Moonquake Theory Revised: It's Mostly LEM Groaning

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (NYT).—Scientists said today that a reinterpretation of the data collected from the Apollo-11 lunar landing shows that, geologically, the moon appears to be more dead than alive.

The original reports of possible "moonquakes" and volcanic activity on the moon have been almost certainly contradicted by reviewing the signals beamed to earth from a seismometer left on the lunar surface by two of the Apollo-11 astronauts on July 21.

Dr. Gary Latham of Columbia University, director of the seismometer experiment, told a news conference that almost all the shock waves that have been detected by the instrument have been caused by gases leaking from the lunar module's descent stage, which remains on the moon's surface.

Dr. Latham described the descent stage as a "living, breathing monster."

'Creaks and Pops'

The moon tremors that were detected, he said, stemmed from "creaks and pops" as metal inwards of the descent stage expanded and contracted in the temperature extremes of lunar day and night.

plus the leakage of gases from batteries and tanks of helium, oxygen, fuel and water.

"And we thought we had left the environment behind," Dr. Latham said philosophically during a briefing on the scientific experiments aboard the Apollo-12 mission. The briefing was given by the Bendix Corp., which builds the scientific package.

Dr. Latham said the seismometer has detected between 20 and 30 "rumbles," which have lasted for up to 15 minutes, the first of which

was picked up on Aug. 25. Most of these rumbles are now believed to have been caused by equipment aboard the descent stage, he said.

"At least one event and perhaps several others now are believed to have been produced by either moonquakes, meteoroid impacts or rock slides," he said.

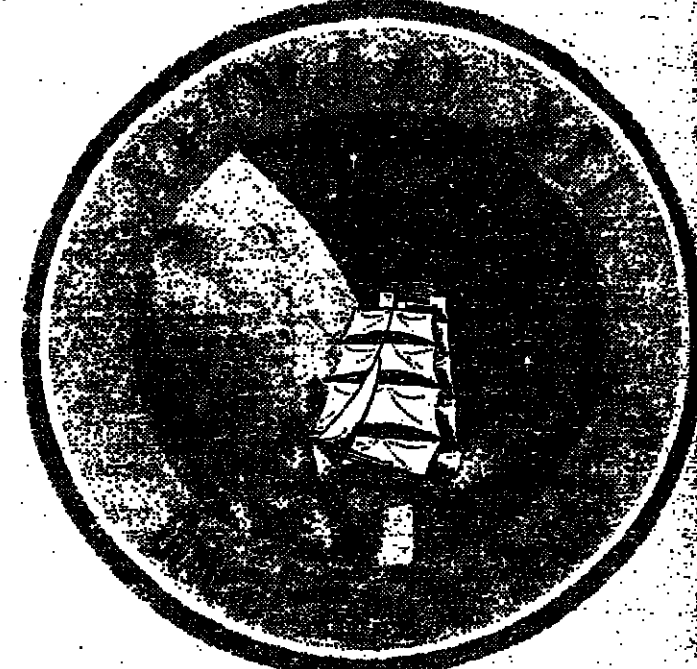
Volcanic or other geologic motion may be going on in the moon, he said, "but at a much reduced rate." He said that "the natural activity of the moon is quite low" and estimated that if the seismometer had been placed on earth it would have detected several hundred "events" during the same time period.

"We're now leaning in the direction of the 'cold moon' people," he said. Adherents to this theory hold that the moon has always been a "dead" body, and that it has undergone little if any volcanic activity.

The reinterpretation of the seismic data plus chemical analyses of the lunar rock samples returned by the Apollo-11 astronauts help to support the theory that the earth and the moon are separate entities and may not even have had a common origin.

Several days after the lunar landing, scientists at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston announced that the seismometer readings had shown the moon to be a "live, geologically active body."

"We recorded a series of surface waves on the seismometer" early in the first day and we reported these because we were under pressure to say something," Dr. Latham said. He added that his suspicions about the moon's origin increased and that it is now believed that they "are not related to natural events."



YANKEE CLIPPER—A sailing ship approaching the moon is the central feature of the official Apollo-11 lunar mission emblem designed by an RCA Miss Project artist. The 19th-century clipper emphasizes the all three astronauts, Charles Conrad, Richard Gordon and Alan Bean, are Navy men. Launch date is Nov. 11.

Scientists Again Assail NASA Seek More Science in Apollo

By Victor Cohen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (WP).—A group of leading space scientists exploded a new bombshell yesterday in the growing war of the scientists against the National Aeronautics and Space Administration—a highly critical document calling for far more science in Project Apollo and arguing be-

tween the lines against a manned mission to Mars.

A study group of the Science Board of the National Academy of Sciences said exploration of the moon planets should not be sacrificed for "large-scale technological innovations" in manned space.

"What this means," said scientist, "is a vote in favor of exploring the moon far more thoroughly and for exploring planets with unmanned spacecraft instead of putting billions of space dollars on new system carry men to Mars."

Since midsummer—at the be of the excitement over the landing—many scientists have been saying the manned space program pays more lip service than attention to science. NASA officials reply that they are pursuing a "balanced" program that will pay increasing attention to science now that the engineering job of landing men on the moon has been achieved.

Dr. James Hansen, a member of the study group, called the result of a study meeting at the White House in August, calls for "making a major move in NASA scientists and engineers assigned to scientific objectives and giving scientists top new positions in Washington and Houston."

Considering increasing lunar moon landings from nine to with up to six months between them—and possibly extend them into 1975 to make time through exploration and development of better exploration programs. The scientists called, for example, for both a man-carry lunar rover—plans for one announced this week—and a manned rover to be operated in earth.

More money to develop hardware and plan experiments. "Only limited funds have been available," said the study, "compared with sums spent on goals."

Picking future lunar astronauts for "skill in mechanics and interest and aptitude in sciences."

2 Cosmonauts Get Mule's-Eye View

GRAND CANYON, Ariz., Oct. 31 (UPI).—Two Soviet cosmonauts arrived at the Grand Canyon Wednesday and, after the canyon briefly on mules, Maj. Gen. Georgi Beregov and Konstantin Feoktistov, Russian spacemen, to tour United States were impressed with their view of the canyon. They flew over the landmark in a flow over the landmark in landing at the local airport, their day of rest and relaxation. They spent half an hour riding down into the canyon on mule back and back up. A descent the way to the river and in takes two days.

Armstrong Fund Goes Into Orbit

WAPAKONETA, Ohio, Oct. 31 (UPI).—The half-million dollar fund drive for the Neil Armstrong Museum to honor the first man on the moon topped its goal, but the campaign will continue through November in hopes of raising \$650,000.

Gov. James A. Rhodes said last night total pledges and contributions had reached \$528,315.55. He called it "one of the greatest civic drives in the history of Ohio."

MOVING? Call Dean

PARIS: 01-40-60-00, 01-40-60-01, 01-40-60-02, 01-40-60-03, 01-40-60-04, 01-40-60-05, 01-40-60-06, 01-40-60-07, 01-40-60-08, 01-40-60-09, 01-40-60-10, 01-40-60-11, 01-40-60-12, 01-40-60-13, 01-40-60-14, 01-40-60-15, 01-40-60-16, 01-40-60-17, 01-40-60-18, 01-40-60-19, 01-40-60-20, 01-40-60-21, 01-40-60-22, 01-40-60-23, 01-40-60-24, 01-40-60-25, 01-40-60-26, 01-40-60-27, 01-40-60-28, 01-40-60-29, 01-40-60-30, 01-40-60-31, 01-40-60-32, 01-40-60-33, 01-40-60-34, 01-40-60-35, 01-40-60-36, 01-40-60-37, 01-40-60-38, 01-40-60-39, 01-40-60-40, 01-40-60-41, 01-40-60-42, 01-40-60-43, 01-40-60-44, 01-40-60-45, 01-40-60-46, 01-40-60-47, 01-40-60-48, 01-40-60-49, 01-40-60-50, 01-40-60-51, 01-40-60-52, 01-40-60-53, 01-40-60-54, 01-40-60-55, 01-40-60-56, 01-40-60-57, 01-40-60-58, 01-40-60-59, 01-40-60-60, 01-40-60-61, 01-40-60-62, 01-40-60-63, 01-40-60-64, 01-40-60-65, 01-40-60-66, 01-40-60-67, 01-40-60-68, 01-40-60-69, 01-40-60-70, 01-40-60-71, 01-40-60-72, 01-40-60-73, 01-40-60-74, 01-40-60-75, 01-40-60-76, 01-40-60-77, 01-40-60-78, 01-40-60-79, 01-40-60-80, 01-40-60-81, 01-40-60-82, 01-40-60-83, 01-40-60-84, 01-40-60-85, 01-40-60-86, 01-40-60-87, 01-40-60-88, 01-40-60-89, 01-40-60-90, 01-40-60-91, 01-40-60-92, 01-40-60-93, 01-40-60-94, 01-40-60-95, 01-40-60-96, 01-40-60-97, 01-40-60-98, 01-40-60-99, 01-40-60-100.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

MARKETING AND SALES EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES IN EUROPE

We are an international Food Company with an expansion program requiring two new appointments on the Continent.

MARKETING EXECUTIVE—EASTERN EUROPE

An experienced marketing-trading negotiator is required to cover all Eastern European countries. Some knowledge of the food industry would be an asset and financial orientation an advantage. The successful applicant will be free to travel extensively, will speak English, French and German fluently and will be prepared to live in Switzerland.

This is a post for a creative dynamic person capable of negotiating at the highest level.

SALES-MARKETING MANAGER—GERMANY

Must be a determined and forceful young marketing executive who can develop our food sales in Germany. A knowledge of both meat and grocery products would be an advantage as would fluency in English and French. If you have a proven record of success in marketing this is an opportunity to progress into general management.

Salaries for these appointments will be commensurate with applicant's experience and if you are qualified for either of these posts please send your resume, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, to

Box D 1,518 Herald Tribune, Paris

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT ANALYSTS PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

Due to major expansion of its international investment management activities, Capital International S.A., an affiliate of The Capital Group, Inc. (a U.S. financial organization managing assets of \$2 billion) is adding to its investment team. Applications are invited from investment analysts/managers capable of initiating, researching and implementing imaginative investment ideas on an international basis and of developing and maintaining high level research contacts with the managements of companies located throughout Europe, as well as in Australia and Japan.

Compensation: U.S. scale salary, based on qualifications and experience, bonus based on performance, possible equity participation.

Location: GENEVA—SWITZERLAND.

Write to: Ken E. Mathysen-Gerst, President, Capital International S.A., 15 Rue du Cendrier, 1201 Geneva.

TECHNICAL SALESMAN FOR AMERICAN COMPANY

Direct customer contact throughout Europe in the plastic industry.

English necessary; other languages are a plus. Liberal salary and bonus, company car provided.

Please write to: HAVAS AGENCY, No. 4,080, Liège in Belgium.

Are you afraid to earn at least \$25,000.00 a year?

Don't miss the best chance for you to become a successful businessman and woman.

Businessmen and Women

High grade sales and leading foreign relations for fast growing financial institutions in Belgium, France, Holland, Germany, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, U.S.A., U.K., etc. No experience necessary. Salary from \$25,000.00 to \$50,000.00. Send resume to: Mr. M.C. Janssens, International Training Manager, 15 Rue du Cendrier, 1201 Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS SERVICES, Est.

Investment opportunities in Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia, Canada, etc. Send resume to: Mr. M.C. Janssens, International Training Manager, 15 Rue du Cendrier, 1201 Geneva.

"INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE"

38 yrs. Swiss citizen, married; 15 yrs. industrial experience, multilingual, seeks challenging opportunity with expanding

INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT

Basic electro-engineering training, 8 years production design, product consulting and sales; 5 years consulting management, feasibility studies and plant implementation; 3 years international sales management with worldwide banking transactions. Available on short notice. Write: Box D-1506, Herald Tribune, Paris.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES APPEARS ON

WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

To place an advertisement, contact one of the advertising representatives listed in the Classified Section of this paper, or Mr. T. Russell-Smith, 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e. Tel.: 225-28-90

DO YOUR EARNINGS MATCH YOUR ABILITIES? PREFERRED AMERICAN REALTY/SECURITY FUND (PAR)

is offering

\$30,000 to \$100,000 INCOME OPPORTUNITIES

to dynamic, successful

MUTUAL FUND SALES EXECUTIVES

and EXECUTIVE SALESMEN with proven ability

PLUS PARTICIPATING PROFIT-SHARING BONUSES

and an OUTSTANDING INVESTMENT PACKAGE that

GUARANTEES YOUR CLIENTS 15% PROFIT

with \$10,000,000 posted to support the guarantee

Managing Director
2 Area Managers
4 Division Managers

A good product and good men is a winning combination that makes good money for everyone concerned. If you are truly certain you qualify for a high paying, top-executive position with the PAR Fund, and have a proud record of accomplishment and the credentials to prove it — call on or phone Mr. James Kennedy at the Hotel International, Frankfurt/Main, phone: 0511/230561, October 28 or 27.

Interviews will remain confidential, and successful applicants will be employed immediately to assist in the selection and training of their own sales staff.

Executive Salesmen Supervisors

Based upon a new and unusual investment concept in U.S. Real Estate Properties, and related Corporation Securities with far-above-average growth and profit potential, plus the security of a 15% profit guarantee, the PAR Fund rates to be the best investment you can offer, and your clients can buy. Because of this, PAR management wants to be represented by the best men in the field, with the best earnings in the field made possible by the best leads and sales-producing advertising in the field. Please don't apply unless you have the required ability, selling skills, experience and credentials. Apply only by mail with a complete dossier including phone number and references of a quality to justify a personal interview.

President, PAR Fund, Schwindstrasse 3, Ecke Bockenheimer Landstrasse, Frankfurt/Main. Your reply will be respected in strictest confidence.

SENIOR EXECUTIVE

Planning—Production—Engineering

Plastics and Petrochemicals

Experience and accomplishment

in international operations of

major U.S. firms over period of

eighteen years. Presently em-

ployed in Europe, seeks change

to position offering greater scope

for career development.

Write: Box D1,518,

Herald Tribune, Paris.

Junior financial analysts

Required by Brussels office of large international company.

Two year training program covers

expense and profit budgets, analysis

of operating data and financial

planning. Fluency in English and

university degree in business or economics are required.

Maximum age 30.

Send resume to the Advertising Agency Alpha — 28 Lamerloirstraat — Antwerp, under Ref. N.O.G.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

For medium-sized European subsidiary of leading U.S. manufacturer of tools and metalworking equipment. English as well as European language capability essential. Administrator & manufacturing background preferred.

Send resume and curriculum vitae to: Box D 1,518 Herald Tribune, Paris.

ITALIAN LAWYER

Perfect French and English with extensive experience in private and international fields is interested in challenging position with firm in Italy. Answer to: Silvia MASARANI - Via Francesco 4 20122 MILANO.

en Better Than Claimed

British Scientists Confirm Soviet Fusion Power Success

By Walter Sullivan

LONDON, England, Oct. 31 (UPI)—British scientists, using equipment flown to the Soviet Union, have confirmed the Soviet claim that they have achieved a self-sustaining fusion reaction in a tokamak reactor. The scientists, who were part of a joint British-Soviet team, reported that the reaction was sustained for a period of 100 microseconds, producing a power output of 100 kilowatts. This is a significant achievement, as it demonstrates the feasibility of fusion as a source of energy. The tokamak reactor is a toroidal device that uses magnetic fields to confine a plasma of deuterium and tritium. The reaction between these two isotopes of hydrogen produces helium and a large amount of energy. The British team, led by Sir John Dunning, reported that the reaction was sustained for a period of 100 microseconds, producing a power output of 100 kilowatts. This is a significant achievement, as it demonstrates the feasibility of fusion as a source of energy. The tokamak reactor is a toroidal device that uses magnetic fields to confine a plasma of deuterium and tritium. The reaction between these two isotopes of hydrogen produces helium and a large amount of energy. The British team, led by Sir John Dunning, reported that the reaction was sustained for a period of 100 microseconds, producing a power output of 100 kilowatts. This is a significant achievement, as it demonstrates the feasibility of fusion as a source of energy.



HOMEcoming—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who launched his political career as mayor of West Berlin, waves to cheering crowds from Schoeneberg Town Hall during his first visit to the city since he became chancellor last month.

In 13-Hour Visit

Brandt Reminds E. Germans: 'Ich Bin Ein Berliner'

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Chancellor Willy Brandt visited Berlin today and brushed aside an East German protest against the trip as "absurd polemics." He said it was the most natural thing for him to come to the city.

"I am one of you and will be back as often as there is time and occasion," Mr. Brandt told a cheering crowd of Berliners, who knew him as the city's fighting mayor between 1957 and 1966.

The Social Democratic leader, who initiated a new approach toward the East Germans earlier this week by publicly referring to the Communist regime as the second German state, made clear by his informal three-hour visit that he was not seeking settlements between East and West Germany at the cost of weakening the status of Berlin, isolated 110 miles inside East Germany.

Last night, at the end of a two-day debate in the Bonn parliament, Mr. Brandt outlined more his policy toward East Germany and stressed that his purpose was to eventually overcome "the senseless permanent division."

A 'Special Relation'

Replying to criticism from the opposition, he said that "no one has written of self-determination" for the German nation, adding that the East German leaders themselves "also have learned to keep this in mind."

This reference was seen to reflect unofficial East German observations on the continuing existence of one German nation in both parts of the country. Officials in East Berlin have pointed out privately that they may agree to Mr. Brandt's formula of "special relations" between the two Germanys that would not involve their mutual recognition of each other as a foreign country.

The Communist thinking was said to be based on the realization that the 17 million East Germans are in no way ready to regard the West Germans as aliens and on the urgent economic need to maintain highly profitable special

trade terms within the divided country. The East Germans, who protested yesterday Mr. Brandt's visit as illegal and detrimental to European peace and security in Berlin, did not renew their attack today.

Italy's Strikes Hit Smokers, Sick Children

ROME, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Strikes throughout Italy today reached groups ranging from businessmen to smokers and sick children.

There was no recurrence of street fighting that raged at Pisa and Reggio Calabria last weekend, but protest marches by strikers caused traffic jams in Rome and other cities.

Premier Mariano Rumor, apparently worried by violence and vandalism in factories, discussed law enforcement with his interior and justice ministers and chiefs of Italy's two main police forces yesterday.

A 34-hour bank clerk strike brought much business to a halt. In Palermo, the staff of a children's hospital went on strike demanding a 40-hour week and an end to favoritism in hiring. Unions said doctors were handling only first aid cases. The hospital's nurses, cooks and laundrymen joined the strike.

Naples was in the third day of a streetcleaners' strike. Garbage was piled high in some places. Four hundred strikers paraded through the streets holding up traffic and dumping more garbage from sanitation trucks.

The strike wave also began to affect smokers. Some cigarette retailers in Rome warned customers that their stocks were running low due to an 11-day-long strike by workers of the state salt and tobacco monopoly.

Engineers and deck hands on the liner Michelangelo called a strike expected to prevent the ship from sailing as scheduled from Genoa Sunday. They were protesting the substitution of other officers for the captain and purser scheduled to make the crossing to New York.

Six other ships, among them the liner Enrico C. were unable to sail from Genoa today because of a dockworkers' strike. The Enrico C. was scheduled to sail tonight on a four-day cruise to Palma de Majorca and Barcelona with 800 passengers.

Doctors Tell Of Progress On Meningitis

By Harold M. Schneek Jr.

BETHESDA, Md., Oct. 31 (UPI)

Scientists have reported progress in developing an experimental vaccine against bacteria meningitis, a serious and often fatal infectious disease.

They also reported reasonable satisfaction with the progress of vaccination programs against German measles despite some concern over the pace of that effort.

These points emerged yesterday following the annual contractors' meetings of the vaccine development program of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases here. The vaccine program of the institute, one of the units of the National Institutes of Health, is a major focus for research and development of new protective vaccines against infectious diseases.

At the briefing, Dr. Malcolm S. Aronstein of the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research in Washington said the Army's field test of an experimental vaccine against meningitis had covered 30,000 men in several recruit depots and had proved significantly effective in preventing the development of the disease.

The vaccine is directed against only one of three types of meningococcus bacteria that are major causes of this illness, which affects the brain and central nervous system.

A background statement by the Army said that, in a field trial a few months ago, the vaccine reduced the rate of meningitis caused by Group C meningococcus by a factor of 10. It is not effective against the other two types, A and B. While type A has been associated with major epidemics in the past, type C appears to be the predominant one in the United States at present.

Discussing rubella, commonly known as German measles, Dr. F. Robert Preckelton, chief of the immunization branch of the National Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, predicted that between 15 million and 20 million American children would be vaccinated against the virus disease by the end of 1970 with the help of a federal program that is expected to cost about \$25.5 million.

Altogether, public health experts believe it will be necessary to vaccinate about 60 million children to reduce the disease from a common one to a rarity. The last major U.S. epidemic—roughly 1864 to 1905—left about 20,000 brain-damaged and otherwise handicapped children.

Tories Still Too Strong

British Election Results Seem To Bar Early General Vote

LONDON, Oct. 31 (Reuters)

The Labor government's hopes of calling a swift and victorious general election have been deflated by special elections that showed voters still in a distinctly hostile mood.

Labor party officials took comfort from the fact that the five by-elections held yesterday were by no means as bad as they might have been or as bad as some pollsters had forecast.

Yet the results clearly indicated there had been nothing like the heavy swing back to Labor that some of the party's managers had been anticipating.

An analysis of the results showed that if yesterday's overall pattern were duplicated in a general election, the opposition Conservatives would take over Parliament by a majority of something like 200 seats.

By-election readings are seldom an exact guide to the pattern of a general election, but yesterday's figures were too ominous to be ignored.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson has the option of setting an election date at any time before March 1971. Now, however, it may be well toward the end of this period before Mr. Wilson feels able to risk a battle at the polls.

Out of what used to be five solid Labor districts, the ruling party held four and lost the fifth.

Loss in Swindon

The defeat was in Swindon, a west of England country town where the Conservatives won by 478 votes in place of the 10,443 majority registered by Labor in the 1966 general election.

The election in Gorbals, a Glasgow slum, predictably failed to produce any Conservative headway. But in the London districts of Islington North and Paddington North the Labor majorities were shaved to a fraction of the 1966

Cyclamates Banned By Belgium Too

BRUSSELS, Oct. 31 (UPI)—Foodstuffs containing the artificial sweetener cyclamate must be withdrawn from the market within three months, the Belgian National Health Council said today.

A regulation drafted by the council at the request of the minister of health also prohibits the manufacture and sale of cyclamates for the food industry and provides for its use only in strictly defined pharmaceutical products.

British and Russians Dispute Aide's 5 Lost Days in London

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The story of a Russian official's five lost days in London came to light today in British and Soviet versions that seemed to agree only on the man's name.

He is Yevgeny Sleptsov, until recently a member of the permanent Soviet trade delegation in the north London suburb of Highgate.

According to Pravda, the Soviet Communist party newspaper, Mr. Sleptsov was arrested by British police early last month, near the headquarters of the trade mission.

But the Foreign Office told newsmen today that the Russian, early in the morning of Sept. 3, showed up at the nearby Kenilworth Town police station and asked for permission to stay in Britain.

Pravda said the British, naming the police and Foreign Office in particular, tried to force him to defect.

The Foreign Office, however, said permission to stay in Britain was granted to Mr. Sleptsov within hours of his request, which it said "was made freely and without any pressure or duress."

Pravda contended that Mr. Sleptsov was sick and was denied medical attention.

But the Foreign Office insisted he was examined immediately by a police doctor on the morning of his arrival, and on two later occasions he declined suggestions that he should see a doctor. On a third occasion, three days after reporting to the police, he agreed to see a doctor and was examined.

Pravda charged that the British authorities turned down repeated requests by the Soviet Embassy to see their man, but the Foreign Office said that he turned down repeated suggestions that he should see the Soviet consul.

Pravda charged that the British tried to compel the Russian to quit his post and settle in Britain. The Foreign Office said that on the afternoon of Sept. 7 he wished to return to the Soviet Embassy and immediately "he was assisted in doing so."

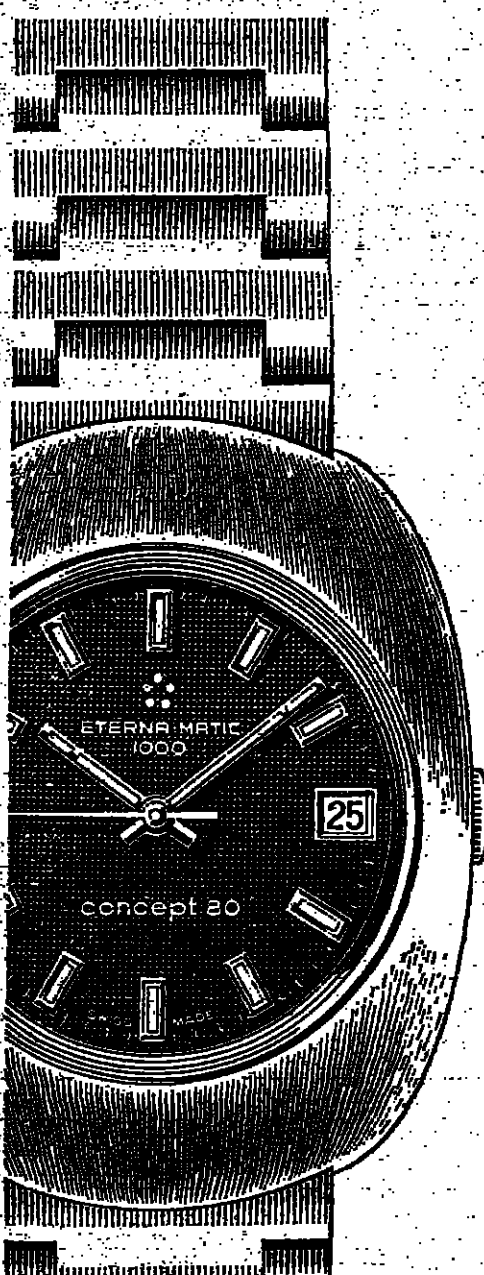
The Foreign Office spokesman said: "At no point was any constraint placed on Sleptsov's movements nor was he subjected to pressure of any kind."

The Soviet government raised the matter formally with the British Embassy in Moscow after Mr. Sleptsov was flown back to Russia on Sept. 9.

Introducing the Spanish Prêt à Porter de Luxe

- ☆ ELIO BERHANYER
- ☆ HERRERA Y OLLERO
- ☆ CARMEN MIR
- ☆ PERTEGAZ
- ☆ PEDRO ROVIRA

are showing their collections of Prêt à Porter de Luxe at their salons during November.



ETERNA-MATIC concept 80

True progress comes from tradition

This is "Concept 80", watch of futuristic elegance. This is true progress... not the modernity associated with LSD and marijuana, wild fads and fashions. This is true progress in the art of watchmaking... firmly rooted in tradition.

Observe the case and dial of "Concept 80". In design, in elegance of line, here is the timepiece of the future. Look inside "Concept 80". In the perfect precision, the well-established quality and excellence of the "Eterna-Matic" self-wind, ball-bearing movement... here is a watch with a superb tradition!

WHILE IN HOLLAND

MEET THE VAN MOPPES
WORLD'S LARGEST DIAMOND
POLISHING FACTORY
FREE FOR VISITORS

A. van MOPPES & SON
2-6 ALBERT CUYPSTRAAT
AMSTERDAM
SINCE 1829

ALSO: MANUFACTURERS OF
OWN DESIGNED JEWELS
TAX FREE SHOPPING
FROM FACTORY TO CUSTOMER

MARIE-MARTINE

dresses
the world's five most
elegant women.

8 Rue de Sévres, Paris-6e.

CAR-FERRY

m.s. EGNATIA

ITALY-GREECE

WINTER SAILINGS

Throughout
December and January
Three times a week
from Brindisi to Patras
and vice versa
via Corfu & Igoumenitsa

APPLY TO YOUR TRAVEL AGENT
or write for details to

HML

HELLENIC MEDITERRANEAN LINES

P. O. B. 57
Piraeus, GREECE

World Population to Soar in 70s, Then Taper Off, UN Reports

UNITED NATIONS, Oct. 31 (UPI).—A UN population predicts the greatest rate of growth the world has ever encountered in the second half of the 1970s—followed by a leveling off of rate of increase.

The document, prepared for use in a UN population planning meeting in Geneva next week, also says that previous world population statistics and earlier assumptions and projections by the UN "could become consistent with a complete cessation of population growth by the end of yet another century." The world total may then be 15 billion, it said.

The report shows world population growth now at 2 percent with a projection of 2.1 percent for 1975-80 and 2 percent for 1980-85.

These figures compare with a 0.5 increase throughout the century, a 0.8 percent increase in the first half of the century, and a 1.8 percent increase in the 1950s.

The report's projections indicate a total world population of 3.632 billion people in 1970, 4.457 billion in 1980 and 4.934 by

Eight Greeks Get 1-25 Year For Bombings, Two Set Free

ATHENS, Oct. 31 (AP).—A special military court tonight found eight persons guilty of setting off explosions that injured property in Athens and injured more than ten persons.

Police said they arrested the group Oct. 23 as they about to set out to plant in parts of the Greek capital suburbs.

Three persons drew 25-year terms, one a 33-year term, one an eight-year term. Others were sentenced to six- and seven-year terms and one to a one-year suspended

Those who got the heavier sentences were considered the leaders of the terrorist group named the Democratic Union. The convicted

persons ranged in age from 31 to 55, and included one army draftee. The indictment charged the defendants with illegal possession of explosives and firearms, with con-

The terrorist group had begun exploding bombs in and around the Greek capital in October, 1968, by their own admission.

George Anamortitis, 24; Dimos-
nones Dodds, 21, and Dimitrios
Papaloannou, 23, all received 25-
year sentences. Ioannis Mylonas,
21, drew the 22-year term.

The only woman in the group, Ekaterini Houlfara, 23, a civil servant, received a seven-year term.

tyros Karathanasis, said the defendants were "a danger to public order." That, he said, was why he meted out stiff sentences.

asked the court to acquit two of the ten because the evidence against them was too flimsy. They were acquitted.

The defendants testifying in court

Paris - Tel.: OPE 33-6
London Liverpool Glas
and 51 Broadway, New Y
a personal and worldwid
service since 1876

DIRECTORY

FRANCE

— ACTIVE FRENCH —
AUDIOVISUAL COURSE for ENGLISH-SPEAKING Adults

QUEST LANGUES in VAUGRESSOI
970-10-09 2 Rue Aubriet

HOLLAND
— American International School in The Hague.
offers top-quality American education in Holland. Certified American

faculty and curriculum - low student-teacher ratio - experienced adult
 istrators. Grades Kindergarten through 12.
 Information: American International School.
 Doornstraat 170. The Hague, Netherlands. Tel: 070-54 31 02.

The International School of Amsterdam
Grade 1 through Grade 9 - American Curriculum
Veelhaven 71a, Amsterdam Tel.: 020-727196

SWITZERLAND

TASIS

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL IN SWITZERLAND
M. CRIST FLEMING, DIRECTOR
Co-educational college preparatory Program meets highest American
academic standards Grades 9 thru 12 College tuition, room, food, transportation

courses College guidance. American faculty Europeans for languages.
Small classes. Boarding. Excursions, cultural activities, skiing, sports.
Located in Southern Switzerland Italian Lakes region.
Write: Director of Admissions
The Americana School in Switzerland
CH 6922 Locarno-Moricono.

TEEN SKI **U. S. A.**

A SOUND EDUCATION
for English-Speaking Children
You can educate your child with appropriate home-study courses. Step-by-

International Summer Camp
Dr. O. Zimmermann
7 Dymnestr., 5406 BADEN
(Switzerland) — Tel. (056) 2 32 60.

U. S. A.

THE SCHOOL THAT COMES TO
22 Tuscany Rd. Baltimore, Md.

APPROVED FOR NON-IMMIGRANT ALIEN STUDENTS

LEARN COMPUTERS

**IBM PROGRAMMING
SYSTEM/360 COURSE \$399
IBM KEY PUNCH**

OPERATORS COURSE: \$149
WE INVITE COMPARISON

COMMERCIAL PROGRAMMING UNLIMITED
853 BROADWAY (Cor. 14 St.) N.Y., N.Y. YU 2-4000

Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-804

Journal of Management Education 26(7)p. 809-824
© The Author(s) 2002
Reprints and permissions: <http://www.sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav>

The Time Is Now

In ordering all school districts "to terminate dual school systems at once," the Supreme Court has dispelled any lingering doubts about the meaning of the original order to desegregate "with all deliberate speed." The phrase contained in the historic decision of 1954 was never intended to be an invitation to indefinite postponement. The court, in its first major decision under Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, has unanimously told the South, and, incidentally, the Nixon administration, that the time for delay is over.

The court's statement that the case involved "the denial of fundamental rights to many thousands of schoolchildren" in Mississippi is a reminder to those charged with the enforcement of the desegregation guidelines that they are the guardians of social justice under the constitution, not the protectors of administrative convenience in the service of local prejudice.

The issue, as defined by the court, is as basic as it is simple: the law requires operation of unitary school systems "within which no person is to be effectively excluded from any school because of race or color." Southern segregationists have in recent months redoubled their propaganda to equate dual school systems with *de facto* segregation in the North. While efforts to improve integration must be speeded everywhere, the case of Mississippi and other Deep South recalcitrants has now been plainly described as what it has always been—deliberate sepa-

atism established by law, in violation of Negro children's constitutional rights.

The shameful nature of the government's case for delay was dramatized when the chief of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division appeared in the Supreme Court as the legal ally of those who pleaded the Southern cause. No comment on the federal role is necessary beyond the summary by Sen. Strom Thurmond.

"The Nixon administration stood with the South in this case," Sen. Thurmond said.

It will take a deliberate show of forthright leadership to make it clear that the Justice Department as well as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare will "now and hereafter," to borrow from the court's words, stand with the law of the land, not with political expediency.

President Nixon said Thursday he would "assist in every possible way" in dealing with "the practical and human problems involved" in the wake of the court's unanimous decision. This is an improvement over Mr. Nixon's earlier position which described as "extreme" the views now upheld by the court. But effective leadership requires something more positive than the reiteration of the difficulty of past problems which were created by segregation, not by the ruling against it. It is time now for the president to pledge his administration to the speedy enforcement of the law, without further evasion or equivocation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Appropriations Logjam

The vote of the House to raise federal spending for education by \$1 billion immediately was a gesture of disgust with present funding procedures. Members who sponsored this short-cut proposal were deeply conscious of the fact that the House had approved more generous outlays for education in July long before the beginning of the school year. Now, long after the school year has begun, the bill is still awaiting action in the Senate. There is good reason for dismay on the part of conscientious legislators.

The outcry from the House coincides with an appeal from the president for a speedup in the appropriations process. He is right in saying that the situation "is fast becoming intolerable." Only two out of 13 regular appropriations bills have reached his desk. There was good reason for the president to avoid controversy over the cause for growing chaos in the country's fiscal affairs, for his revision of the budget last spring set the appropriations process back about three months. But the important thing, as he noted, is not to allocate blame but to find a remedy.

The action by the House is not, of course, an appropriate remedy. The House adopted a "continuing resolution" designed to allow the departments and agencies to operate during the remainder of the congressional session or until their appropriations for fiscal 1970 are passed. The educational rider attached to this resolution was in effect an attempt to appropriate funds in advance of the enactment of an appropriations bill. Even if the Senate should acquiesce in this extraordinary gesture, the president could be expected to veto it or simply withhold the funds until the appropriations bill has been passed.

What is needed is a speedup of the ap-

propriating process—not special spending concessions attached to "continuing resolutions." Any attempt to make general use of "continuing resolutions" in this fashion would defeat its own purpose by arousing controversy over the resolutions themselves, thus complicating a process that is already bordering on chaos.

Senate Majority Leader Mansfield and others have suggested changing the fiscal year to coincide with the calendar year so that Congress will have more time to enact appropriations bills before actual spending under them is scheduled to begin. No doubt this would be a big improvement, although it would presumably increase the lag between the formulation of a budget and initiation of the programs covered by it. Maybe this is inevitable, but some experts believe that Congress could go a long way toward clearing the appropriations bills in the six months now allotted to that business if it settled down to work in an earnest and systematic manner. Minority Leader Ford's call for a five-day week on Capitol Hill (or preferably a six-day week) should not go unheeded.

One of the major difficulties is the delay in passing authorization bills, which must be on the books before appropriations can be properly voted. Congress has fallen into the time-wasting habit of passing new authorizations for some programs every year. A vast amount of wear and tear could be saved by authorizing continuing programs for three years or longer periods. Control can always be exercised through appropriations. In our view, the two houses would do well to set up a commission of experts who would study the whole complex process and come up with recommendations for modernization of the machinery which now appears to be close to a breakdown.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Swedish Aid to Rebels

It is obvious that no Portuguese can accept, without indignation and revolt, the fact that the Swedish government helps those who invade our overseas territories and kill and wound the soldiers defending them.

Not even humanitarian help is valid because even a simple candy, because of the sugar it contains, may give momentary energy to an exhausted guerrilla, who will not hesitate to use his weapon against our soldiers.

However, we must separate in a very clear way the Swedish people—conscientious and hardworking—from the Stockholm government. In fact, Olaf Palme represents only and exclusively the Swedish Socialists. It is not possible to blame the Swedish people, its industrialists and its businessmen.

—From *Diário de Notícias* (Lisbon).

Judicial Independence

With uncommon dispatch the U.S. Supreme Court has demolished a Southern attempt, supported by the Nixon administration, to slow down desegregation in the public schools. In this first decision since he took office, the new Chief Justice, Warren Burger, voted with his colleagues. The Supreme Court owed it to itself to reinforce in this manner its 15-year-old desegregation decision, in order not to risk undermining its

own authority. This insight was obviously shared by Chief Justice Burger, from whom President Nixon may well have expected a somewhat different attitude.

The case shows how wise America's founding fathers were in granting the Supreme Court the independence which it enjoys.

—From the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Spanish Reshuffle

When all is said and done, it would be a mistake to pin too many hopes on the new Spanish government. Although there has been a salutary influx of new blood, the fact that Gen. Franco remains both head of state and head of government, as well as, of course, supreme commander of the armed forces, is probably an indication that there will be no radical changes, at least not in internal policies.

The real test for the new government will come when it is faced with decisions on wage increases for the discontented peasantry and lower paid industrial workers, freedom of the press and trade union organization. The fact that the Opus Dei ministers opposed the recent bill for the reform of the syndicates, presently grouping both employers and labor, is hardly a happy augury.

—From *The Financial Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Nov. 1, 1894

PARIS—Public opinion in Paris was much impressed yesterday by a piece of news, which, if it should not be denied, is undoubtedly of a most grave and distressing character. A French officer, attached to the General Staff of the Ministry of War, is said to have betrayed his country and to have sold to a foreign power—which is stated to be Italy—documents relating to the mobilization of the army. It is added that the Ministry of War has decided that the traitor shall be shot.

Fifty Years Ago

Nov. 1, 1919

PARIS—The 800 British soldiers who now form the rearguard of the millions of "Tommys" who fought in France are about to go home. Before Dec. 1 all will have left. Already many of the Paris units have been disbanded and the troops demobilized, leaving only scattered groups to guard supplies and carry out clerical duties in connection with the disposal of army supplies. As many as 5,000 British troops were stationed in the Paris area, during the war, coordinating the army.



Are the Big Cities Doomed?

By Joseph Alsop

NEW YORK—The vote next week that is expected to send Mayor John Lindsay back to city hall is really a lot less important, for the long pull, than another kind of voting New Yorkers have been doing over the years.

Great numbers of the white population of the city have in truth been voting with their feet, as they say of the Vietnamese refugees. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, New York has lost no less than half a million of its former white population, because of white flight to the suburbs, since the year 1960.

In the same period, New York received 130,000 Negro immigrants. The high Negro birth rate also increased the total Negro population by more than double the foregoing number. Thus the present white population is 5.5 million and the Negro population is 1.5 million, as against 6 million whites and a bit more than a million Negroes when the decade began.

If one goes back another ten years to make the contrast, the change has been even more dramatic. In 1950, the city's whites numbered 6.5 million, against only 800,000 Negroes. Thus the white population has dropped by nearly a quarter, while the Negro population has nearly doubled in the short space of two decades.

None of the foregoing figures include New York's Puerto Ricans. These must be treated separately because they, too, suffer from deep ghetto poverty, because of their language handicap in the schools, and because a fair number of them are also victims of color prejudice.

Their numbers have grown since 1950 from only 300,000 to close to a million today.

Solid Black Schools

If you project these rates of change, New York City will plainly have a substantial Negro-Puerto Rican majority in 30 years or less. But you cannot just project these rates of change. Beginning in Washington, D.C., now a ghetto city with a thin white federal facade, experience has shown there is a kind of breakthrough point, when the white exodus to the suburbs accelerates very greatly.

The breakthrough point seems to be reached at about the moment when the Negro percentage of the school population passes one-half. After that white families with children of school age begin to flee to the

suburbs in ever-increasing numbers.

The rather early end result is what we have in Washington today. Here the public schools are now almost solid black. Yet there are still enough old, single or childless white people, plus people able to pay for private schools, to amount to nearly 30 percent of Washington's population.

New York City has not yet reached that breakthrough point, but with the school balance changing rapidly, and with race riots in the high schools already a very common occurrence, the future is easy to foretell.

Furthermore, a good many of America's other big cities reached the breakthrough point some time ago. Thus the Census Bureau has also found that the net white exodus from all of America's center-cities ran at the rate of 450,000 a year in 1950-60, but nearly doubled thereafter. It is in fact now running at the rate of 800,000 a year, with almost all the center-cities' Negro populations meanwhile increasing as in New York.

Retail business, including banking, long ago began to follow the white flight to the suburbs. Industry and management are just beginning to join the flight.

In short, we must face the fact that we are probably going to have a very large number of near-ghetto center-cities, all with deeply eroded tax bases. And these will be surrounded by prosperous, fairly complacent, predominantly white suburbs, which will fight to the death against any merger into larger metropolitan areas.

If this is allowed to happen, the social, political and even economic consequences will be too dreadful to contemplate. But it does not need to happen, if the fashionable American liberal prescriptions are cast into the discard; and needed investments are made on a big scale.

The first obvious requirement is heavy compensatory investment in schools with large numbers of disadvantaged children—until recently rather viciously opposed by most American liberal educationists.

The schools are the key problem area. It has been shown already, on a small scale, that school excellence prevents white exodus.

The other main investment should be in drug control and crime prevention. "Law and order" are dirty words to most American

liberals. But law and order are actually more needed by the huge, law-abiding, hard-working majorities of the center-cities' black populations than by the more fortunately situated whites.

The federal government, obviously, will have to foot the bill. But it will serve the interests of all Americans, no matter what the cost in taxes, if the federal government pays the huge bill that must be paid for decent urban schools and safe urban streets.

Washington—In thinking about the president's forthcoming Vietnam speech, it is a mistake to get hooked on specific proposals for a cease-fire or a time limit on troop withdrawal. The true, and far larger, issue is whether Mr. Nixon has the country on a course likely to lead to an early American exit from the war.

Serious doubts on that fundamental issue spread far beyond the circle of vocal critics. Indeed, it appears that even Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird are dubious about some major features of the Vietnam policy put together by the president and his special assistant for national security affairs, Henry Kissinger.

The first area of doubt concerns the negotiating stance taken by the United States in the Paris peace talks and other contacts with the Communists. As some of these contacts have been secret, not everything is known regarding the American position. But all public announcements, and a great many private intimations, suggest that the president is asking the other side to accept, temporarily, the legitimacy of the present Saigon government. That is the meaning of the president's May 14 speech with its proposal for a cease-fire followed by free elections under some kind of mixed commission.

Fighting for Change

But the core of the other side's position is rejection of the present regime in Saigon. That is what the fighting has been all about. The Communists are not going to stop fighting until assured that there is going to be some kind of change of government in Saigon.

Thus as long as Washington insists that the Communists acknowledge the legitimacy of the present South Vietnamese regime, there can be no exit from the war through negotiations.

A second area of doubt centers on Vietnamization—the transfer of the military burden from American forces to South Vietnamese forces. The most casual reflection suggests that the South Vietnamese are not soon going to be able to do so.

Perhaps, the South Vietnamese could keep up a respectable fight with partial American withdrawal. But the best estimates of a minimum requirement for air and support troops add up to a continuing presence of 100,000 American soldiers. And they would probably have to be around for another ten years of fighting.

A third area of doubt involves

Taxes and Foundation

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—Tax policy in any country is social policy; that is a truism. But it is doubtful that many people realize how much social policy Congress is making—how drastically it may be changing a significant mechanism of modern life—in the portion of the pending tax bill devoted to foundations.

A major part of the long, complex bill is devoted to placing new restrictions on the funds and operations of tax-exempt private foundations. The latest provisions emerged suddenly this week from the Senate Finance Committee, after virtually no discussion in the hearings in either house; it would require most foundations to put themselves out of business after 40 years.

The reasons for Congress's critical attitude are no secret. Some foundation grants have been felt to come too close to political action. There is resentment of what some congressmen consider Eastern Establishment dominance in the foundation world, a resentment exacerbated by a certain arrogance perceived among foundation executives. Some persons have abused the tax exemption for personal gain, but the larger concern is with the possible concentration of power in tax-free sources of money.

The concern and the resentment have a real basis, and it is right that Congress should act to prevent abuses. But it is also essential to consider the alternative role of foundations, and to understand before final passage how the legislation may affect that role.

U.K. Situation

A quick way to indicate the significance of foundations in the United States is to consider the contrasting situation in Britain, where the tax laws comparatively discourage the existence of foundations and private giving generally. Most universities in Britain are totally dependent on government funds. So is public research. The theater and dance and music look automatically to government money for their main support beyond box office receipts.

American foundations are not all that daring; most of them are in fact cautious institutions. But they do offer some alternative to total reliance on federal government spending, with all the deadening centralization we have come to know that brings. Foundation support of cancer research or an anti-pollution experiment or a new ballet company may give our society insights that would never be possible otherwise. At least it promises an added diversity of ideas.

The Finance Committee's proposal to end foundation life at 40 has its philosophic appeal if designed to protect against encrusta-

tion and abuse of power. It are lots of other institutions, and outside the government, Congress might fruitfully consider abolishing automatically any such organizations. Or it could really against concentration of power, by tightening the screws inheritance of property.

But in the legislation as it is there is a basic inconsistency: the 40-year rule is intended to prevent concentration and to simplify sources of funds in one way the bill should encourage creation of new foundations to place the old. But in fact it discourages new ones.

Two provisions are crucial: discourages gifts of appreciated property, mostly shares that increased in value over the 40 years to foundations. The other encourages the owners of closely companies from creating foundations based on ownership of shares.

If a man bought stock in a share and it is now appreciated, present tax law allows him to the stock to any charity or foundation, deduct the full market value, and pay no capital gains tax on the appreciation. The new bill passed the House would that privilege for churches, schools and other charities but it out for foundations. The state committee version cuts discrimination in half.

Family Companies

As for the man who owns the stock in a family company wants to turn it over to a foundation, both versions of pending bill would rule that unless the foundation sells off the stock within five years. And that in many cases was difficult to do.

These provisions sound good but are crucial, for one reason. The great majority of foundations have been set up in the past, and would be in the future, by precisely these means: the gift of appreciated and of control in family companies. The great example is of the Ford Foundation.

The sum of it is that the as it now stands, is not one would break up a concentrated economic power and enlarge number of sources of funds to society. It would almost certainly reduce the number and the of private foundations, thus increase our reliance of federal government.

With the environmental social problems that now face United States, we surely do want to narrow the possible of new ideas. A wise Congress would look past its annoyance the foundations and think before confining them so

Doubts on Vietnam

By Joseph Kraft

the political development of the Saigon regime. For the military strain could be eased if President Nguyen Van Thieu was developing a more effective government with a broader appeal—particularly to the overwhelming popular desire for peace.

But the Saigon regime seems to be getting worse, not better. The last cabinet change narrowed the political base of the regime. And far from being eager for settlement, the government depends entirely on forces that profit from war and fear peace.

A fourth area of doubt turns on the condition of the other side. It is believed in Saigon, and apparently accepted at the White House, that recent battlefield lulls reflect a Communist weakening—a weakening so grave that a little more pressure will bring them to terms. And certainly there has been a decline in the quality of the soldier and political operatives working for the other side.

Aid to Hanoi

But the Communists continue to have enormous forces at their disposal. Inside South Vietnam, they have regular forces of about 130,000 North Vietnamese and 60,000 South Vietnamese, or Viet Cong; political operatives about 80,000 in number; and irregular forces of at least 40,000 men.

Behind them, still intact in North Vietnam, there is Hanoi's regular army of about 300,000 men. And

new agreements reached by Hanoi and Van Dong in P. and Moscow suggest an unease flow of food and equipment China and Russia at what levels are necessary.

Given that kind of strength, it seems very likely that the Communists are on the verge of a ment or collapse. Does it more likely that they are on for a while now, perhaps just see what turns up? Does seem clear that they can a very heavy blows may it want to take heavy casualties?

If these doubts have any for, then the unresolved issue Vietnam policy go well beyond mere tactics and timing of withdrawal. Maybe the press can, by questioning on troop withdrawal, buy off some of his for a time. My sense of the try is that it is currently mood to accept presidential surances.

But that is not the true question. The true question is whether Nixon has generated enough momentum to escape the power of the forces working to substantial numbers of American troops in Vietnam for a long to come. It is whether Mr. N has yet made the kind of decisions required for a settlement. If the answer is negative, as I then the president can expect very short time and at a pitch, a revival of indestructible pressure for immediate withdrawal.

Subscription	3 mos	6 mos	12 mos	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Algeria (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Australia (air).....	320.00	600.00	1200.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Bahamas (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Cyprus (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Denmark (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Finland (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
France (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Germany (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Greece (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Great Brit. (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Ireland (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Israel (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Italy (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Japan (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Korea (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Lebanon (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.
Libya (air).....	Fr. 75.00	125.00	250.00	1969 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Wealthy Ten of West Set IMF Quotas

France, Italy, Japan

To Get Big Increases

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 31.—The ten wealthiest nations of the West today agreed on an increase in their quotas for the International Monetary Fund.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

The increase is significant because it is the first time since the fund's creation in 1945 that the quotas have been raised.

The new quotas will be in effect from Jan. 1, 1970.

European Giants Unilever, Nestlé To Merge Some Frozen Food Units

LONDON, Oct. 31 (Reuters).—Europe's two biggest food companies—Unilever NV, the Dutch arm of the Anglo-Dutch food and detergent giant, and Swiss-based Nestlé—will merge their frozen food and ice cream operations in West Germany, Austria and Italy next Jan. 1.

The companies announced today that Unilever will hold 75 percent of the capital of the joint companies and Nestlé 25 percent.

These shares take account of the present sales and profitability in the operations, the companies said.

In all other countries and for all other products the businesses of the two companies will remain completely independent, they added.

The companies said economies resulting from the merger will strengthen the competitiveness of frozen foods in the total food market, and make possible an accelerated development of the business in each country.

Assets of the businesses to be merged with Unilever do not exceed more than 5 percent of Unilever NV's total assets.

Although Indicators Mixed

No Alteration Seen in Fed's Policy of Monetary Restraint

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve has not altered its policy of monetary restraint.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

The Fed's policy of monetary restraint is based on the need to control inflation.

McCracken Sees Sluggish 1970

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT).—Predictions were plentiful yesterday as government officials and industry executives in New York, Washington and Los Angeles aired 1970 forecasts on everything from gross national product to steel output.

In the capital, Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors, told newsmen that real gains in output of goods and services next year might be well below the historic average of 3 to 3.5 percent annually as a result of the "counter pressures" to inflation.

Mr. McCracken said a sluggish economy next year will fall far short of satisfying the public's increasing demand for "the good things of life. For much of 1970, it may be a rather uncomfortable year."

The year will see intensive labor-management conflict because cost of living increases have eroded wages while prospective economic tightening will make management reluctant to approve big salary increases.

"However, if we are to ever achieve a stable price level, we have to go through a period where wage gains are less than they have been," he said.

Stans Views

In Los Angeles, Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, speaking at a business outlook conference, predicted a continuation of pro-

perity in the country, but with less inflation and a squeeze on profits.

Mr. Stans said the gross national product should reach \$880 billion in 1970, up from an estimated \$833 billion this year, with most of the jump coming from price increases.

C. H. Baumhauer, executive vice-president of Bank of America, said that the early stages of an economic slowdown will extend several months into 1970.

He added that there should be a fairly good comeback in the second half of the year with interest rates falling again.

Overall credit extensions in the consumer sector should remain depressed with a consequent reduction of total credit demands.

A further rise in unemployment in 1970 was forecast by Tilford Gaines, vice-president and economist for Manufacturers Hanover.

He also told the Los Angeles group that corporate profits are likely to be down by 10 percent or more.

NICE Meets

A mixed trend of sales for the year 1970 was forecast by marketing experts attending the conference of the National Industrial Conference Board in New York.

Edward D. Bickford, vice-president of Bethlehem Steel Corp., estimated that consumption next year would decline about 4 percent compared to the current year.

This would mean that steel production next year will total about 134 million tons, with con-

sumption about 4 million tons less than the 108-million-ton figure expected for 1969.

The outlook for auto sales, according to John N. Nevin, vice-president, marketing, of Ford Motor Co., is clouded by a number of uncertainties, but the industry hopes to maintain a level of sales very close to the record achieved in the 1969 model year.

Alcan Aluminum Earnings, Revenue Show Increases

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT).—Alcan Aluminum Ltd., of Canada, reported yesterday third-quarter net earnings had risen to \$22.4 million, or 66 cents a share, from \$19.8 million, or 59 cents a share, including non-taxable gain of \$4 million, 12 cents a share, on prepayment of debt, in the third quarter of 1968.

Sales for the quarter set a record, the company said, but it did not disclose the figure.

For the first nine months, Alcan's net income rose to a record \$63.6 million, or \$1.87 a share, from \$55.1 million, or \$1.57 a share, in the corresponding period last year.

The company said it had had the benefit of full continuous employment of its Canadian ingot facilities for the first time since the early 1950s. Its smelters now are operating at an annual rate of 1 million tons for the first time in history.

"Because of these factors and a somewhat higher level of realized prices, we are enjoying the best ingot margins since 1960," Nathaniel V. Davis, president, declared.

Consolidated gross revenues from sales and other sources for the nine months were \$986.7 million, against \$818.1 million in the year-ago period. About half of the \$173 million of increased revenues resulted from higher sales tonnage and better price realization this year.

A substantial part also resulted from the consolidation last Jan. 3 of the business of Metal Goods Corp. in the United States.

Champion Spark Plug

Nine Months 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 19.83 18.7

Profits (millions) 1.80 1.53

Per Share 1.80 1.53

Consolidated Natural Gas

Nine Months 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 401.8 370.0

Profits (millions) 40.07 40.85

Per Share 2.12 2.15

Four Seasons Nursing

First Quarter 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 11.4 2.3

Profits (millions) 1.5 0.28

Per Share 0.42 0.09

Harsco

Third Quarter 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 67.15 65.15

Profits (millions) 4.63 3.62

Per Share 0.80 0.46

Kerr-McGee

Third Quarter 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 115.85 117.4

Profits (millions) 6.92 6.8

Per Share 0.80 0.86

Nine Months

Revenue (millions) 360.7 362.35

Profits (millions) 24.78 25.85

Per Share 3.24 3.39

Needham Packing

First Half 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 119.9 116.1

Profits (millions) 0.25 0.73

Per Share 0.12 0.74

Second quarter results include operating costs from a corporate pilot plant, the firm said, operation of which was suspended last week.

Vulcan Materials

Nine Months 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 159.7 133.4

Profits (millions) 7.5 8.13

Per Share 1.32 1.40

Zenith Radio

Third Quarter 1969 1968

Revenue (millions) 179.5 175.0

Profits (millions) 8.06 9.49

Per Share

Nine Months

Revenue (millions) 500.4 512.7

Profits (millions) 24.34 26.9

Per Share 1.28 1.42

Fed's Plan to Control Rates On Commercial Paper Faulted

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT).—George S. Moore, chairman of the First National City Bank, criticized sharply yesterday the Federal Reserve Board's proposal to apply interest rate ceilings on time deposits to commercial paper issued by some classes of one-bank holding companies.

Mr. Moore said the proposal would "not enhance the performance of monetary restraint."

The proposal would prevent bank-related companies from paying more than 6 1/4 percent on commercial paper, effectively pricing such paper out of the market.

Prime commercial paper—unsecured corporate notes sold in the open market—has commanded more than 8 percent recently.

Mr. Moore said the board's action was "inconsistent" because bank holding companies with finance company affiliates would be permitted to continue issuing commercial paper without restriction.

"It will not enhance the performance of monetary restraint because it does nothing to reduce the large pool of corporate liquidity that exists outside of the banking system which will continue to support the growth of commercial paper borrowing by other corporations," Mr. Moore said.

Commercial paper outstanding rose \$1.4 billion in September, to \$30.2 billion. At the end of last year, the total amounted to only \$20.5 billion.

Mr. Moore cited a recent speech by George Mitchell, a member of the Fed who voted against the proposal, who said that monetary restraint had been effective in virtually halting the growth of bank credit.

Mr. Mitchell said that member bank deposits for the year through September fell by about \$12 billion, seasonally adjusted. Inflows of funds from non-deposit sources amounted to only slightly more than \$11 billion.

Mr. Moore concluded that "the figures quoted by Mr. Mitchell reinforce the growing evidence that the economy is responding to monetary restraint which the banks have helped transmit to the general credit markets."

Construction Contracts Fall To '69 Low

By Thomas W. Ennis

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (NYT).—The seasonally-adjusted Dodge index of construction-contract value dropped to 173 in September, its lowest point of the year.

F.W. Dodge Co., construction research division of McGraw-Hill, reported yesterday.

The index (1957-59 equals 100) was at a record 216 in August.

The month-to-month pattern of contracting so far this year has been highly erratic, George A. Christie, Dodge chief economist, noted in releasing the figures. But he discerned a trend that he said was unmistakably downward since the beginning of the year.

On average, the index dropped from 197 in the first quarter to 193 in the second quarter, and to 190 in the third. But in the first nine months of 1969, the value of contracts for all kinds of construction rose 12 percent over the level in the 1968 period. A decline in the final quarter, anticipated by Dodge as economic restraints take a greater toll on construction, is expected to reduce the contract gain for the entire year to 7 percent, according to Mr. Christie.

The September value of contracts for all kinds of projects, as estimated by Dodge, was \$5.14 billion, down 1 percent from the September, 1968, total.

هولاء من النصارى

Herald INTERNATIONAL **Tribune**
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

**AVAILABLE DAILY
IN UNITED KINGDOM**

The Herald Tribune is flown daily to London and is in sale there early in the morning of the day of issue. You can buy it at most bookstalls or you can have it delivered daily to your home or office. Our agents in London will be glad to arrange your delivery service, or give you information if you wish concerning distribution of the paper. Just contact Abner Stein at Hachette-CPD, International Press Division, 4 Beaver Place, London W.1.

Tel. REG. 5258.

- 1967 - Stocks and Bonds									
High. Low.		Div.	In \$	100s. First. High. Low Last. Chge.					
33 1/2	21 1/4	House Vis	.44	55	30	33 3/4	30	33	+2 3/4
33 1/2	21 1/4	House Vis	.44	55	30	33 3/4	30	33	+2 3/4

[illegible]

Juw.	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2	1.20 1/2
Sep	_____	_____	_____	_____

Chicago Futures					Soybeans				
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close		1204	1205	1206
CHICAGO FUTURES									
WHEAT									
Dec Mar	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Nov	2.44%	2.44%	2.45%
Dec May	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Nov	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Jul	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Dec	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Sep	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Jan	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Nov	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Mar	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Jan	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	May	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Mar	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Jul	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec May	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Sep	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Jul	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Oct	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Sep	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Nov	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Nov	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Dec	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Jan	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Jan	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Mar	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Feb	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec May	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Mar	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Jul	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Apr	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Sep	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	May	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Nov	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Jun	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Jan	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Jul	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Mar	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Aug	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec May	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Sep	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Jul	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Oct	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Sep	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Nov	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Nov	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Dec	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Jan	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Jan	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Mar	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Feb	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec May	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Mar	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Jul	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Apr	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Sep	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	May	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Nov	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Jun	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Jan	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Jul	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Mar	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Aug	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec May	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Sep	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Jul	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Oct	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Sep	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Nov	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Nov	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Dec	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Jan	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Jan	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Mar	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Feb	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec May	1.33%	1.35%	1.35	1.35%	1.35%	Mar	2.45%	2.45%	2.45%
Dec Jul	1.33%	1.35%	1.35						

Investment Management • Incorporated 1936

Representatives in: Beirut / Brussels / Frankfurt / Rome / Zurich / Mexico City / Caracas / Sao Paulo / Lagos / Manila / Sydney / Taipei / Tokyo

ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____
 STATE _____ ZIP _____
 This contract not assignable without your consent.

THE DANFORTH ASSOCIATES
WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS., U.S.A. 02181
Investment Management • Incorporated 1936

PEANUTS

B. C.

L. I. L. ABNER

B. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y

M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.

B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.

W. I. Z. A. R. D. o. f. I. D.

R. E. X. M. O. R. G. A. N. M. D.

P. O. C. O.

R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.

BLONDIE

BLONDIE

DENNIS THE MENACE

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE

JUMBLE

Yesterday's Jumble: OLDER ERUPT SHERRY DELUGE
Answer: By the way they sell goods—PEDDLERS

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

WORD ASSORTMENT—By William A. Lewis Jr.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

DOWN

BOOKS

PLAUTUS: THREE COMEDIES

"The Braggart Soldier," "The Brothers Menecmos," "The Haunted House." Translated from Latin, with an introduction and notes, by Segal. Harper & Row. 327 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Dorothea Wender

A CLASSIC joke is hard to find. Comedy rarely survives the test of time, because the comic writer depends on timeliness, current taste and subtleties of diction. Less subject to this general rule is humor at the preschool level. In every century, in every culture, wherever potty chairs and mothers have existed, four-year-olds have been cracking up over words like "underpants" and "dog-do," and collapsing with laughter when Daddy stubs his toe or Mommy drops the peanut butter jar. The Roman poet Plautus has worn better than most ancient comedians precisely because his humor is closer to the universal four-year-old level than most. Not that it is all bathroom humor (there's a lot more of that in Aristophanes), but it is extremely basic: The pompous old man slips on that banana peel over and over again.

Take, for example, the three plays in this new volume: *The Braggart Soldier* involves turning a military-industrial windbag into a deflated punching bag; in *The Haunted House*, a dissolute teenager and his naughty slave pull a fast one on the boy's father; *The Brothers Menecmos* (original of Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* and Rodgers and Hart's *The Boys from Syracuse*) is written on a level of realism and sophistication somewhat higher than *Road Runner*, and a notch or two below *The Flintstones*. All three plays abound in threatened and actual thumpings, thwackings and thrashings (blam! off! kapowee!); to understand the jokes you don't have to know anything about Greek or Roman history or literature or politics or anything. You just have to want to see the kids and their clever slaves getting the better of the stuffy old mummies and daddies.

You might expect Erich Segal, as an associate professor of Latin and Greek at Yale, to have some sympathy for those Establishment daddies who keep getting their lumps in Plautus, but Segal is one of those hipper-than-thou professors. He uses phrases like "full of crap"; he compares Plautus to John Lennon. He is a cross-country runner, and he's had a musical produced off-Broadway, and he was one of the screen writers of *The Yellow Submarine*. Obviously such a swinging classicist was destined to be a Plautus man, as *Roman Laughter*, his lively earlier book about Plautus comedy, showed clearly. So it is disappointing that this new book does not provide us with definitive, with-it, twentieth-century translations of Plautus.

The introduction and notes are straightforward, helpful and fairly jassy, but the translations themselves are not much better than, or different from, the other modern translations of Plautus, all of which have some areas of felicity and some pretty lumpy passages here and there. It is my feeling that Lionel Casson's versions have a higher percentage of happy renderings than any of the others I have read; his tone is even than Segal's; he is not so apt to slip suddenly into a

Brazilian Cave Have Drawing 5,000 Years Old

SAO PAULO, Brazil, (UPI)—A possible archaeological treasure trove believed to date back 5,000 years has been found in a remote area of Brazil.

Located 1,000 miles inland the wild west state of Mato Grosso, the find consists of nearly 400 caverns or grottoes containing wall drawings and inscriptions. The caverns spread over several mountain areas.

The most important discovery was made recently near Hill in the Formosa Mountain range by Ramis Bucar of Mato Grosso Rock Museum. Mr. Bucar said the drawings, the caverns reminded him of Basque work.

One published photograph showed a drawing about feet high of a Brazilian ostrich-like bird, the most common bird or animal pictured in caverns. Another showed deer-like animal. Mr. Bucar said other drawings were of small birds, various reptiles and enigmatic figures. He said some drawings in red, he estimated 5,000 years old, while others, basically black, he thought more recent.

Edited by WILL WENDEL

Upsalin's Chances in Gotham Rise After Sauvé's Victory

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 31 (UPI)—Fresh Yankee of Can-
tore was expected to remain
the betting favorite for tonight's
Gotham Trot, but the
popular entry of Upsalin will
be good support in view of
driver, Louis Sauvé's showing
Wednesday night.

Sauvé drove the lightly rated
Jelly Lela Horn to victory in a
Class C race, showing skill with
the reins as he stayed on the
outside all the way. Sauvé was
given the start to allow him to
familiarize himself with the
Yonkers Raceway track.

Upsalin will start from No. 2
post in the mile-and-one-quarter
race (3,011 meters), with the
other French horse, Tony M.
from No. 6 post with Leopold
Verroken as driver. Verroken,
handling a 35-1 shot, was fourth
in the race won by Lela Horn
and he too showed ability.

Fresh Yankee, to be driven
by Joe O'Brien, starts from
No. 8. Five U.S. horses com-
plete the field, with Snow Speed
rated the best among them.
Fresh Yankee is 8-5 in the
morning line and Upsalin 8-5.
The forecast was for mild,
dry weather and a fast track.



Upsalin will start from No. 2 post in the mile-and-one-quarter race (3,011 meters), with the other French horse, Tony M. from No. 6 post with Leopold Verroken as driver.

Service Match at Michie Stadium

Falcons Should Soar Past Army

By Gordon S. White Jr.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 31 (UPI)—Ken Wyrick and Joe Neumann, Army's defensive tackle, are expected to give Army's offense an excellent job rushing and generating Boston College's offense last Saturday. There was just part of a strong defensive performance that unbalanced the Eagles and helped the Cadets gain a 35-7 victory.

These tackles face a much more difficult challenge—Air Force—tomorrow. In order to give Army's offense a chance to do its thing, Wyrick Neumann and their buddies must unbalance and stop the Falcons, a considerably more impressive team than the Eagles.

Forecast among the Falcons is Gary Baxter, the do-everything quarterback who makes Air Force a slight favorite over the Cadets in the Michie Stadium meeting.

Boston College's Frank Harris is a good quarterback but he does not do as much as Baxter, who is as well as he passes and runs 12th in the nation in total offense.

Dixie Fireworks Due In 3 Key SEC Games

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—This takes three teams that were supposed to be just mediocre but are coming from it, add three equally or dangerously close, throw in a few fireworks, and you get a good show.

A slam-bang trio of college football games as far as the hectic Southeastern Conference race is concerned.

It's been a long time since one of these conferences could boast an awesome matchup to equal tomorrow's SEC showdowns that match:

No. 3-ranked Tennessee, riding a five-game victory string, at de-

LA CALAVADOS
JOE TURNER — LOS LATINOS
LUNDGREN — BLACK BAR
TURNER — CAMERON
OPEN DAX AND NIGHT
(Air-Cond.) 40 Ave. Flamingo-Trade-Serbia
(Air-Cond.) 40 Ave. Flamingo-Trade-Serbia
(Air-Cond.) 40 Ave. Flamingo-Trade-Serbia

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, Wednesday November 5th, 8 p.m. (Volonté O.R.L.)
Paris Symphonic Festival (5e Concert)
O.R.L.F. NATIONAL ORCHESTRA
Conductor: Wolfgang Sawallisch
Soloist: Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau

LE PARIS ov — ST MICHEL ov
A 10th-Century castle in a 20th-Century war!
Burt Lancaster
CASTLE KEEP
PARAVISION — TECHNICOLOR

MONTE CARLO
20th CENTURY-FOX PRESENTS
John Wayne
Rock Hudson
in the
Undeclared

SWEET CHARITY
BROADWAY MAIL ORDER GUIDE
"BARRY MORSE" in "A Good Night"
"BARRY MORSE" in "A Good Night"
"BARRY MORSE" in "A Good Night"

HADRIAN VII
"BARRY MORSE" in "A Good Night"
"BARRY MORSE" in "A Good Night"
"BARRY MORSE" in "A Good Night"

JUST ASK YOUR HOTEL CONCIERGE
to have the International Herald Tribune
delivered to your room. He'll be glad
to accommodate you.

at AUTEUIL
Two exceptional events for All Saints' Day
Saturday, November 1st:
GRAND PRIX D'AUTOMNE
Hurdle-Race
Sunday, November 2nd:
PRIX BRISSAC — Steeple-Chase



CATCHER ON THE FLY—When it comes to shagging golf balls, caddy Creamy Carolan of Mamaroneck, N.Y., dons a baseball glove. He's fielding shots fired by Arnold Palmer.

Nicklaus, Courtney, Graham Tied

Three Fire 66 to Share Lead In 1st Round of Kaiser Open

NAPA, Calif., Oct. 31 (AP)—Glimmed down Jack Nicklaus, Chuck Courtney and Lou Graham all cut out 66s yesterday and shared the first-round lead in the \$40,000 Kaiser International Open golf tournament.

All three played on the par 35-37 south course, one of two at the Silverado Country Club being utilized for the first two rounds.

Bucks Turn Off the Pistons For 7½ Minutes to Win, 102-81

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Shut out National Basketball Association's Detroit Pistons, the Milwaukee Bucks did it to the Detroit Pistons for 7½ minutes, and it was long enough.

Trailing 30-25 last night, the Bucks outscored the Pistons 20-0 on route to a 60-34 halftime lead and a 102-81 victory.

NBA Standings

EASTERN DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.
New York	4	1	.800
Philadelphia	4	1	.800
Atlanta	3	2	.600
Baltimore	4	3	.571
Detroit	2	4	.333
Cincinnati	2	4	.333
Boston	1	4	.200
WESTERN DIVISION			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Los Angeles	5	2	.714
San Francisco	5	2	.714
Portland	4	3	.571
Chicago	4	3	.571
Phoenix	3	3	.500
Seattle	0	6	.000
Thursday's Results			
Phoenix 106 (Goodrich 27), Cincinnati 104 (Van Arsdale 23, Foster 27)			
Portland 102 (Goodrich 27), Chicago 101 (Dumars 21, Moore 18)			
New York 128 (Frazier 41, Reed 23), San Diego 110 (Hayes 25, Ellis 13)			

Rangers and Flyers Also Tie Habs, Blues Battle To 2-2 Draw in NHL

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The fans came out to see a National Hockey League game—and wound up watching a boxing match.

By the time the fists stopped flying, defenseman Bob Plager of St. Louis and Ted Harris of Montreal were ejected. And defensemen Noel Picard of St. Louis and Montreal center John Beliveau were penalized for roughing.

NHL Standings

EAST DIVISION			
Team	W	T	L
Boston	4	1	1
Montreal	3	2	1
New York	4	2	1
Detroit	4	2	1
Toronto	3	2	1
Chicago	1	3	1
WEST DIVISION			
Team	W	T	L
Oakland	4	1	1
St. Louis	3	2	1
Minnesota	4	0	1
Philadelphia	1	3	1
Los Angeles	2	0	4
Pittsburgh	1	3	1

U.S. and French Skiers to Meet In Slalom Test

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (UPI)—A special dual parallel slalom between the United States and France, similar to the one held in Aspen, Colo., early last winter, will be staged at Megeve in the French Alps on Dec. 29 and 31.

Jean Roche, a member of the French Ski Federation and the tourist director of Megeve, who is visiting the United States with 11 other resort directors in a promotion campaign to encourage visits to France by American skiers, made the announcement Wednesday at the French National Tourist Office.

U.S. Duo Finishes 2d Twice in World Snipe

LUANDA, Angola, Oct. 31 (AP)—Earl Elms and Mike Shear of the United States teamed to finish second in both the fourth and fifth races Wednesday in the sixth event world snipe sailing championship. The two finished third in Tuesday's race.

Release of the overall standing was held up while the judges met to examine a series of complaints from several contestants.

Wimbledon 1970

LONDON, Oct. 31 (UPI)—The 1970 Wimbledon lawn tennis championships will be held from June 22 to July 4, the All England Lawn Tennis Club announced here today.

Among those representing the French, Roche said, would be Jean-Noel Augert, Jean-Pierre Augert, Alain Fenz, Henri Duvalier, Patrick Russel, Florence Steurer, Isabelle Mir and Annie Farnose. The United States won last winter's competition.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Port Talbot, Wales, South African Bob Hewitt, the holder, reached the semifinals of the Dwyer Cup indoor tennis tournament with a 6-3, 4-6, 6-3 victory over Hans Flietsma, of West Germany.

Hewitt, the South African No. 1 and top seed, now meets Egyptian Ismail El-Shafie, the winner of the first Dwyer Cup tournament two weeks ago. El-Shafie was too good for Britain's Graham Stilwell, winning 6-3, 7-5.

IRISH HOSPITALS SWEEPSTAKES

NEXT DRAWING ON THE SWEEPS HURDLE
Run at Fairyhouse (Ireland) DECEMBER 27th, 1969.
Four Sweepstakes Annually:
LINCOLN Spring IRISH SWEEPS DERBY Summer
CAMBRIDGE Autumn SWEEPS HURDLE Winter
Average Prizemoney £2 Million Sterling (about \$5 Million at \$2.40 to £1)

Visitors to Continental Countries and temporary residents desiring to participate, apply to:
SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS
DEPT. (H.T.), HOSPITALS BUILDINGS, BALLSBRIDGE, DUBLIN 4, IRELAND
Remittances must be made payable to:
SECRETARY, ASSOCIATED HOSPITALS, 20 MERRION ROAD, DUBLIN 4, Ireland

NOT LATER THAN NOVEMBER 22nd 1969



IN AID OF MEDICAL TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

SWEET CHARITY
BROADWAY MAIL ORDER GUIDE
"BARRY MORSE" in "A Good Night"
"BARRY MORSE" in "A Good Night"
"BARRY MORSE" in "A Good Night"

HADRIAN VII
"BARRY MORSE" in "A Good Night"
"BARRY MORSE" in "A Good Night"
"BARRY MORSE" in "A Good Night"

JUST ASK YOUR HOTEL CONCIERGE
to have the International Herald Tribune
delivered to your room. He'll be glad
to accommodate you.

at AUTEUIL
Two exceptional events for All Saints' Day
Saturday, November 1st:
GRAND PRIX D'AUTOMNE
Hurdle-Race
Sunday, November 2nd:
PRIX BRISSAC — Steeple-Chase

Yon Cassius Has a Hungry Look

By Shirley Povich
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (UPI)—In December, the Broadway stage will be newly enriched. Muhammad Ali/Cassius Clay will make his play-acting debut in a vehicle called "Big Time Buck White." It is a black musical with a militant message and with Clay in the title role, thanks partly to the American blessing of due process.

He has his freedom on appeal from his five-year draft-evasion rap.

An assessment of the play's quality must be deferred, but the timbre of Clay's performance can be prejudged. It will be superb. Yon Cassius has always been the complete actor, whether he was taunting a foe in the prize ring, posturing behind the wheel of his red Cadillac, jousting with Johnny Carson on television after midnight, or reciting his own, atrocious poetry.

It is not quite correct to say that Cassius Clay has never been on stage. He was, once, but it was not behind footlights, and there were no theatrical trappings. It was the stage of the banquet hall in the Miami Beach auditorium where, before a noon-day gathering of several hundred boxing writers and cameramen, Clay showed up at the scales, finally, for the

at AUTEUIL
Two exceptional events for All Saints' Day
Saturday, November 1st:
GRAND PRIX D'AUTOMNE
Hurdle-Race
Sunday, November 2nd:
PRIX BRISSAC — Steeple-Chase

